Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology
AT HARVARD COLLEGE
Vol. 117, No. 2

CHECK LIST OF THE REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS OF EAST AFRICA (UGANDA; KENYA; TANGANYIKA; ZANZIBAR).

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U. S. A.
PRINTED FOR THE MUSEUM
August, 1957

No. 2.—*Check List of the Reptiles and Amphibians of East Africa (Uganda; Kenya; Tanganyika; Zanzibar)*

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INTRODUCTION

"A check list is the lowest class of literature." Though more profound observations have long since faded from memory, the preceding remark—made to me by a former colleague at the National Museum of Wales—has, strangely enough, never been forgotten. Possibly I was startled by G. R. Brook's dictum as the idea of a check list being considered as literature had never occurred to me. Nevertheless, however classified, a check list may serve a useful purpose in proportion to the time and care devoted to making it as free from error as may be humanly possible.

The present list owes its origin to a simple compilation of names extracted from such literature as was available to me in 1914, augmented by records of any specimens that had come my way. It was intended solely as a working basis for my personal use when I should reach East Africa. During the succeeding decade a number of additions resulted from my own field work. Upon my return from East Africa in 1923, I was urged by the then curator of reptiles at the British Museum, Dr. Joan B. Procter, to make it available to other workers.

Somewhat reluctantly I did so the following year, assuming I had seen the last of East Africa since I was proceeding to the United States. That check list, of which I never saw proof as it was published in Kenya, certainly merited Brook's description. At that time, however, since it was the first list to cover the area, it was probably better than nothing!

The area covered was precisely the same as in the present list, viz:

Kenya Colony and Protectorate ..	224,960	square miles
Tanganyika Territory	360,000	" "
Uganda Protectorate	93,981	" "
Zanzibar Protectorate[1]	1,020	" "

Giving a total area of 679,961 square miles

It is, therefore, but little more than a quarter the size of the continental United States,[2] whose herpetofauna has been the subject of intensive study during the past century. East Africa, whose interior was largely a terra incognita sixty years ago, though only about a tenth of the area covered by the North American check list, straddles the equator. Consequently, though solely on an area basis, it enjoys a relatively richer herpetofauna, as shown by the following figures.

Group	Total number of forms listed as occurring in		
	East Africa in 1924[3]	East Africa in 1957	North America in 1953[4]
Turtles and Tortoises	13	15	81
Crocodilians	2	3	2
Lizards and Chameleons	155	179	148
Snakes	139	161	275
Amphibians	128	169	262
TOTALS	437	527	768

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[1] Including Pemba Island with an area of approximately 380 square miles.

[2] 3,022,387 square miles which, added to that of Canada (3,695,189 square miles) gives a total of 6,717,576 for North America — the area covered by the 1953 check list.

As so many species are common to more than one territorial area, a regional breakdown of the new figures naturally results in some duplication. So far as Zanzibar Island is concerned, the situation remains obscured by the earlier use of the word Zanzibar (= Negro coast) in a broader sense that covered the mainland littoral of Tanganyika Territory only forty miles away. If only some resident naturalist would conduct a thorough survey of the island's herpetofauna, the matter might be cleared up once and for all. Though the figures for the three offshore islands correspond fairly closely to those of Moreau and Pakenham (1941: 109), actually a number of names have been dropped on account of synonymy or for other reasons, while others have been substituted or added.

Group	Uganda Protectorate	Kenya Colony	Tanganyika Territory	Pemba Island	Zanzibar Island	Mafia Island
Turtles and Tortoises	7	10	12	1	5	1
Crocodilians	2	1	2	0	1	0
Lizards and Chameleons	41	92	123	10	18	10
Snakes	69	89	113	9	33	12
Caecilians	0	3	7	0	0	0
Toads and Frogs	44	65	114	6	21	9
TOTALS	163	260	371	26	78	32

Apart from the inflation of the figures for Zanzibar's herpetofauna for the reasons given above, offset to some extent by the fact that the reptiles of its dependent island Pemba are little known, it is clear that there is a definite relation between speciation and area.

[3] The Amphibia are taken from a 1930 list published in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, pp. 7-32.

[4] As no figures are given in the Check List of North American Amphibians and Reptiles, by K. P. Schmidt (ed. 6. University of Chicago Press), these are my own count in which are included the omitted forms in the addenda (1954, Copeia, pp. 304-306), but exclusive of recently introduced lizards (8 kinds) and frogs (3 forms).

At the time of the 1924 check list, when I arrived at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, that institution had only 161 of the 527 species and races now recognized. Today all but 33 are represented.

Number of listed forms represented in the Museum of Comparative Zoology

Group	Present in 1923	Additions since 1924	Still lacking	Total
Turtles and Tortoises	11	4	0	15
Crocodilians	3	0	0	3
Lizards and Chameleons	49	121	9	179
Snakes	61	95	5	161
Caecilians	0	9	0	9
Toads and Frogs	37	104	19	160
TOTALS	161	333	33	527

Of this total of 527, I personally collected 413 in the field, while most of the remaining additions were obtained in exchange for duplicate material secured on the field trips I was privileged to carry out. The majority resulted from the itineraries being carefully planned to embrace not only type localities of our desiderata, but also type localities of many species or races that were inadequately described, or known only from one or two individuals. Topotypic series of these creatures resulted in 180 (73 + 107) alleged forms of reptiles and amphibians being relegated to the synonymy. Not always justifiably, though usually so. Nevertheless, anyone who proposes describing additions to the herpetofauna of East Africa, would be well advised to scrutinize with care the synonyms attributed to the species most nearly related to the allegedly new form.

It is important to note the distinction between the names listed in the generic synonymies, and those of species or races. Following the citations for the 135 genera (110 of reptiles; 25 of amphibians) recognized in the present list, are 527 *additional* citations. While the majority are straight synonyms, with a sprinkling of *nomina nuda,* others represent well-defined groups regarded by me as of subgeneric status. This is, of course, a matter of opinion, and to some of them a few of my fellow workers may wish to accord generic rank. Intensive study of any small group is apt to result in observed differences assuming an undue importance, at least temporarily. To adjust one's perspective it is advisable to evaluate the situation on a family basis.

In the 1924 check list no synonymies were supplied, so I trust their inclusion in the present one may serve a useful purpose. Is it too much to hope they may act as a deterrent to reckless describers like the late Ernst Ahl, of whose 95 "species" only 28 are considered valid? It is always possible that additional material may demonstrate that an occasional "synonym" represents a recognizable form, but "more material" is just as likely to have the opposite result. That 527 recognized forms should have 830 synonyms does not quite reflect the position, for more than half (274) have no synonyms whatever; on the other hand, several widely distributed species have a dozen or more each. It is but fair to say, however, that of these 1349[5] more or less useless names burdening the literature, not one was proposed by an African, but then neither was a single valid one!

This should not be construed as a reflection, for it is little more than a century since any one of the many indigenous tribes of the region had a written language. Not until 1848, I am informed, was the first of almost a hundred tongues in this area reduced to writing by a white immigrant. After all, following 300 years of civilizing contacts, it is doubtful whether an indigenous Indian described a single one of the 768 reptiles and amphibians that figure in the latest North American check list.

Genera. Chiefly for the benefit of herpetologists in Africa, working without benefit of library facilities, I have listed under each genus all of its synonyms known to me. After this check list was typed, I was given (through the courtesy of Dr. A. S. Romer) the opportunity to scan the extensive synonymies in an advance copy of his "Osteology of the Reptiles" (pp. xxi + 772: Chicago: 1956). This has enabled me to add between 20 and 30 synonyms of world-wide genera to the already lengthy lists. Generally speaking, I have avoided inclusion of variations due to misprints or misspellings, together with some emendations (cf. footnote to *Chamaeleo* on p. 36. A few names that appear in the "Osteology" are omitted after due consideration. Unquestionably, further additions will have to be made in the case of wide-ranging genera with species in Europe or Asia.

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[5] 527 generic + 822 species or races.

Many tedious hours have been spent in attempting to ascertain the correct genotypes for each name. Where no type species had been mentioned I have occasionally selected one with the words "by present designation." Such action should be regarded as tentative, for in some instances further research may reveal that a type has already been proposed in some publication I have overlooked. Had I but realized at the outset how much time this uncongenial task would take I might well have shirked it, invoking the elder Agassiz's wise counsel to "Study specimens, not books." Sound advice which he apparently overlooked when, in compiling his "Nomenclature Zoologicus" (1842-1847), he proposed innumerable emendations in the spelling of generic names.

However, the chief offenders were Fitzinger and Gray who, apparently vying with each other in creating monotypic genera, have each proposed about 90 names — in so far as this list is concerned. Of these only 14 and 11 respectively are here regarded as full genera. Their percentages of validity (15% and 12%) compare very unfavorably with the more discriminating work of Günther (10 out of 31 valid) and of Peters (8 out of 24), each of whom achieved approximately 33 per cent.

Fitzinger, taking some work like the "Erpétologie Génerale," gave Duméril and Bibron as the authors of his type species. As they in turn attributed the authorship to Linnaeus or some other early worker, I have cited the original author of the name with a view to avoiding much unnecessary printing. For example, in the case of *Psammorrhoa* Fitzinger (1843), instead of saying: "Type by original designation: *Agama aculeata* Duméril & Bibron = *Agama aculeata* Merrem," I have cited Merrem only, omitting Duméril & Bibron. I ask forgiveness of those taxonomically-minded colleagues who may be shocked by such action.

In the course of compiling these generic synonymies, I came across several names that had priority over those currently in use. Rulings setting aside these older names should be obtained from the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature without delay. They are:

Thermophilus Fitzinger (1843), not *Thermophila* Hübner (1816), antedates *Ichnotropis* Peters (1854) which has been in use as a genus of the LACERTIDAE for over a century.

Ibiba Gray (1825) antedates *Boiga* Fitzinger (part:1826), both having the same type: *Coluber irregularis* Merrem.

Cerastes Laurenti (1768), long associated with certain vipers, is quite unsuitable as a generic name for the docile opisthoglyphs currently known as *Psammophylax* Fitzinger (1843), both genera having the same type: *Coluber rhombeatus* Linnaeus.

Philodendros Fitzinger (1843), a most inappropriate name for the terrestrial snakes which have been known as *Dromophis* Peters (1869) for almost a century. Both genera have the same type: *Dendrophis praeornata* Schlegel.

Chloroechis Bonaparte (1849) antedates *Atheris* Cope (1862), a name that has been in use for almost a century. Both genera have the same type: *Vipera chloroechis* Schlegel.

At this point I might also mention *Cobra lachesis* Laurenti (1768). This is an earlier name for *Bitis a. arietans* Merrem (1820), the common Puff Adder which ranges from the Cape to Morocco. Some years ago *Cobra* was rejected as generically applicable. It is regrettable that *lachesis* was not dealt with at the same time, for reasons I have given elsewhere and have repeated briefly in a footnote to *arietans*.

Eminophis Werner (1924, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **133**, Abt. 1, p. 55), whose type (*E. lineolata* Werner) was said to have come from East Africa, was actually based on an Indian species — *Trachischum fuscum* (Blyth) — according to Malcolm A. Smith (1928, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10) **1**, p. 496).

Species and Races. The 1924 check list was largely binomial, only 7 "varieties" (of Boulengerian nomenclature) and 28 subspecies being cited. Of the 527 reptiles and amphibians figuring in this new list no fewer than 259 are expressed as trinomials — a change reflecting a better understanding of relationships and ranges. Several names appearing in the earlier list, or subsequently recorded from East Africa, have been omitted after an examination of the material on which they were based revealed misidentifications — usually of a subspecific nature. It is to be hoped that they will not be reinstated by enthusiastic amateurs without due cause. Various species or races, rather too numerous to list, are now synonymized for the first time.

It will be observed that citations are given in a carefully standardized format. Precise date of publication is sometimes a problem. For example, it may be noted that the dates I give for many of the 34 species (common to East and South Africa) described by Sir Andrew Smith will be found to differ from those given by Boulenger in his catalogues. My dates were obtained from a paper by F. H. Waterhouse (1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 489-491), "On the Dates of Publication of the parts of Sir Andrew Smith's 'Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa.'" The titles of some journals bear the name of the city of publication, e.g., Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris. Where omitted, and its absence may create difficulties, it has been added in parentheses, e.g., Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris). Where a figure carries no number or letter, to show that it has not been inadvertently omitted I have expressed it thus: Fig. —.

It seems scarcely necessary to point out that capitals for specific or subspecific names are no longer in general use. Like hyphenated names they appear that way in the synonymy only when that was the way they were originally printed; for example, a specific name like *adolfifriderici* may have appeared as *Adolfi-friderici* in the first instance.

The description of *Gecko tuberculosus* Daudin (1802) seems to agree with the characters of the Common House-Gecko of East Africa long known as *Hemidactylus mabouia* (Moreau de Jonnés: 1818). However, the latter name having been in continuous use for 150 years, it is to be hoped a ruling to set *tuberculosus* aside will be secured from the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

The only outstanding change meriting mention here is the use of *Boaedon fuliginosus fuliginosus* (Boie:1827) for the Common House-Snake, long known in East and South Africa as *Boaedon lineatus lineatus* Duméril & Bibron (1854). As the eastern reptile appears indistinguishable from the western, this vexatious change seems unavoidable.

Many extraterritorial species, even genotypes that are alien to Africa, are mentioned in footnotes or elsewhere. All are recorded in the comprehensive *Index* which is the key to a mine of information that might be otherwise overlooked.

Ranges. In general, ranges are presented in a standardized format, the included countries — commencing with Spanish Morocco — being taken clockwise around the continent. Circumstances occasionally make deviations advisable as, for example where forest forms of western Kenya Colony extend due west to Gambia. Recent changes in political status such as Sudan (for the former Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), still differentiated by its spelling from the French Soudan, and Somalia (for Italian Somaliland) have been followed. Eritrea, however, though now merged with Ethiopia is faunistically so different that it appeared advisable to retain it as a separate entity. Other provinces that have been similarly treated are the huge units comprising the Union of South Africa, and sometimes it has seemed best to be specific with areas like the Gabon, instead of blanketing them in the vast region known as French Equatorial Africa. The territories comprising French West Africa also are at times listed individually.

When an animal occurs in any one of the four countries covered by this check list, that country is mentioned specifically. Though Mafia Island, lying south of Zanzibar, forms part of Tanganyika Territory, zoogeographically it is simpler to list it along with Pemba and Zanzibar Islands, from whose sultanate it was once administered. The word "coastal" is employed to denote the lowland zone extending from the Indian Ocean to the continental plateau. In width it varies considerably for a dozen degrees south of the equator. Its characteristic herpetofauna reaches inland as far as Lake Nyasa and even beyond.

It need hardly be pointed out that the ranges furnished are only as of 1956, and subject to extension as our knowledge increases. Caution should be exercised in extending them to include improbable records, for the distribution of many species is conditioned by well-defined habitat preferences. The nine principal faunal zones have been discussed elsewhere (Loveridge, 1937, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **79**, pp. 481-541), and the majority of species in this check list assigned to one or more of the zones.

Our understanding of *Hyperolius* is so far from complete that to avoid misunderstandings as to the ranges of these sedge- or tree-frogs I have departed from the format employed elsewhere by indicating with an asterisk (*) precisely those countries from which material of the particular species or race is present in the collections of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. As a further safeguard, countries included on the basis of unique records are followed, in parentheses, by the name of the responsible authority and the year in which he published the record. This procedure has also been used for members of the RANIDAE.

Footnotes. Primarily for the benefit of isolated workers in Africa, explanatory annotations have been given in the form of footnotes. These provide references to, or the reasons for, relatively recent taxonomic changes; others are intended to elucidate ambiguities or to account for seeming omissions, especially where due to erroneous records. A few refer to unsolved problems and indicate profitable lines of investigation that need to be undertaken.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The policy of submitting a check list, prior to publication, to the scrutiny of one's colleagues is an admirable one. Unfortunately, most of those interested in African herpetology are overseas, besides which the time factor militates against putting the idea into practice in this instance. However, help has been received from various correspondents and colleagues, and I welcome this opportunity of expressing my deep appreciation for their assistance. My thanks go to: Mr. J. C. Battersby of the British Museum for his kindness in answering sundry questions. Dr. O. G. S. Davis of Purdue University for allowing me to see her manuscript synonymy of *Python* and *Eryx*. Dr. V. F. FitzSimons of the Transvaal Museum for information regarding certain South African amphibia, and early type localities not to be found on recent maps. Dr. Carl Gans of Harvard University for rectifying my concept of the genus *Dasypeltis* and permitting me to use his amended synonymy. Mons. Jean Guibé of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle for examining the Kenya specimen of *Bufo latifrons*. Henry Horn of Cambridge High and Latin School for his conscientious and painstaking work in checking citations, arranging the vast index, and related matters. C. J. P. Ionides, Esq., of Tanganyika Territory, whose

fine field work has added several new species to East Africa's herpetofauna, and extended the known ranges of others. Miss J. B. MacKenzie and her staff in the library of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, for their ever willing help and skill in tracking down references to obscure or inadequately cited publications. Dr. Ernst Mayr of this museum for advice on various knotty problems of a taxonomic nature. Dr. Robert Mertens of Senckenberg Museum for answering questions respecting early German publications and Boettger types. Dr. H. W. Parker of the British Museum for sundry information, and for pin-pointing obscure localities in Ethiopia and Somalia. Mr. Benjamin Shreve, my colleague for the past twenty-five years, for friendly advice as to the gender and correct suffixes of sundry scientific names. Dr. M. A. Smith of the British Museum for scanning the pages relating to the synonymy of the HYDROPHIIDAE. Dr. E. E. Williams of Harvard University for examining the dentition of *Cacosternum*, and other favours. It is from our recently published revision of the CRYPTODIRA that the synonymy of the East African members of that suborder have been taken. Miss N. E. Wright of this museum for her painstaking editorship of this manuscript.

Class REPTILIA

Subclass ANAPSIDA

Order TESTUDINATA[6]

Suborder CRYPTODIRA[7]

Family DERMOCHELYIDAE

Genus **DERMOCHELYS** Blainville

1816. *Dermochelys* Blainville, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, p. "111" (misprint = 119). Type by monotypy: *Testudo coriacea* Linnaeus.

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[6] The oldest name for the entire group is TESTUDINES Batsch, 1788 (Anleit. Kennt. Thiere Mineral, 1, p. 437), rejected as being merely a nominative plural of *Testudo*. CHELONIA Macartney, 1802 (in Ross, Transl. Cuvier, List. Comp. Anat. 1, pl. iii) is discarded as likely to result in confusion with the genus *Chelonia* and with adjectives derived therefrom. Consequently, as the laws of priority are not applicable to ordinal names, TESTUDINATA Oppel, 1811 (Ordn. Rept., p. 3) is preferred.

[7] Other suborders of TESTUDINATA are used by some herpetologists. On account of its peculiar carapacial structure they would isolate *Dermochelys* as suborder ATHECAE, all other turtles and tortoises being grouped under THECOPHORA. Such a separation has been considered undesirable by some anatomists and other recent workers.

1820. *Sphargis* Merrem, Vers. Syst. Amphib., p. 19. Type by monotypy: *Testudo coriacea* Linnaeus.

1822. *Coriudo* Fleming, Phil. Zool., **2**, p. 271. Type by monotypy: *Testudo coriacea* Linnaeus.

1828. *Scytina* Wagler, Isis von Oken, **21**, col. 861. Substitute name for *Sphargis* Merrem.

1830. *Dermatochelys* Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 133. Emendation for *Dermochelys*.

1832. *Chelyra* Rafinesque, Atlantic Journ., **1**, p. 64. Type by monotypy: *Testudo coriacea* Linnaeus.

Dermochelys coriacea (Linnaeus) Luth or Leathery Turtle

1766. *Testudo coriacea* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 350: Mediterranean Sea.

1771. *Testudo arcuata* Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, **2**, p. 40: Coasts of Carolina and Florida (by inference).

1788. *Testudo lyra* Lacépède, Hist. Nat. Quad. ovip. Serpens, **1**, Synopsis Methodica (also p. 111 as *Le Luth*): Barbary Coast, North Africa.

1792. *Testudo tuberculata* Schoepff, Hist. Testud., p. 144: No locality.

1814. *Chelonia lutaria* Rafinesque, Specchio Sci. (Palermo), **2**, No. 9, p. 66: Mediterranean Sea.

1820. *Sphargis mercuralis* Merrem, Vers. Syst. Amphib., p. 19: Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean.

1829. *Dermochelis Atlantica* Lesueur (*nomen nudum*), in Cuvier, Règne Animal, ed. 2, **2**, p. 14, footnote: No locality.

1830. *Dermatochelys porcata* Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib., pl. i, figs. 1-23 (on p. 133 *coriacea* is used): No locality.

1884. *Sphargis coriacea* var. *Schlegelii* Garman, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. No. 25, pp. 295, 303: Tropical Pacific and Indian Oceans.

1899. *Sphargis angusta* Philippi, Anales Univ. Chile (Santiago), No. 104, p. 730, pl. i: Tocopilla, Chile.

Range. Indian and other tropical oceans, and, as an accidental visitor, the temperate seas.

Family CHELONIIDAE

Genus **CHELONIA** Brongniart

1800. *Chelonia* Brongniart (part), Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, **2**, p. 89. Type designated by Fitzinger:1843: *Testudo mydas* Linnaeus.

1837. *Chelona* Burmeister, Handbuch Naturg., **2**, Abt. Zool., p. 731. Type by monotypy: *Testudo mydas* Linnaeus.

1838. *Mydas* Cocteau (not Fabricius:1799), Rept., in Sagra, Hist. Fis.

Pol. Nat. Cuba, **4**, p. 22. Type by tautonomy: *Testudo mydas* Linnaeus.

1843. *Mydasea* Gervais, Dict. Hist. Nat., **3**, p. 457. Type by tautonomy: *Testudo mydas* Linnaeus.

1845. *Euchelonia* Tschudi, Fauna Peruana, Herp., p. 22. Type by monotypy: *Testudo mydas* Linnaeus.

1848. *Megemys* Gistel, Naturg. Thierr., p. viii. Substitute name for *Chelonia* Brongniart.

1858. *Euchelys* Girard, U. S. Explor. Exped. 1838-1842, Herp., p. 447. Type by monotypy: *E. macropus* Girard = *Testudo mydas* Linnaeus.

1862. *Chelone* Strauch, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, (7) **5**, No. 7, p. 59. Type by original designation: *Testudo viridis* Schneider = *T. mydas* Linnaeus.

Chelonia mydas (Linnaeus) Green Turtle

1758. *Testudo mydas* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 197: Ascension Island.

1782. *Testudo* (*macropus*) Walbaum, Chelongr. Schildkröten, p. 112: No locality.

1783. *Testudo Viridis* Schneider, Natur. Schildkröten, p. 299: No locality.

1787. *Testudo japonica* Thunberg, Vetensk. Acad. Handl., **8**, p. 178, pl. vii, fig. 1: Japan.

1788. *Testudo marina* (seu *vulgaris*) Lacépède, Hist. Nat. Quad. ovip. Serpens, **1**, Synopsis Methodica (also p. 54 as *La Tortue Franche*): Torrid Zone.

1788. *Testudo viridis-squamosa* Lacépède, Hist. Nat. Quad. ovip. Serpens, **1**, Synopsis Methodica (also p. 92 as *La Tortue écaille-verte*): Amazon River, Brazil.

1802. *Testudo cepediana* Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., **2**, p. 50, pl. xvii, fig. 1: No locality.

1812. *Chelonia virgata* Schweigger, Konigsberger Arch. Naturwiss. Math., **1**, pp. 291, 334, 411: Seas of the Torrid Zone.

1820. *Caretta esculenta* Merrem, Vers. Syst. Amphib., p. 18: Atlantic Ocean.

1820. *Caretta nasicornis* Merrem, Vers. Syst. Amphib., p. 18: Ocean near America.

1820. *Caretta Thunbergii* Merrem, Vers. Syst. Amphib., p. 19: Japan.

1829. *Chelonia maculosa* Cuvier, Règne Animal, ed. 2, **2**, p. 13: No locality.

1829. *Chelonia lachrymata* Cuvier, Règne Animal, ed. 2, **2**, p. 13: No locality.

1834. *Chelonia bicarinata* Lesson, in Bélanger, Voy. Indies-Orient., Zool., p. 301: Atlantic Ocean.

1835. *Chelonia Marmorata* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **2**, p. 546, pl. xxiii, fig. 1: Ascension Island.

1858. *Chelonia formosa* Girard, U. S. Explor. Exped. 1838-1842, Herp., p. 456, pl. xxxi, figs. 1-4: Fiji Islands.

1858. *Chelonia tenuis* Girard, U. S. Explor. Exped. 1838-1842, Herp., p. 459, pl. xxxi, fig. 8: Honden Island, Paumotu Group, Tahiti and Eimeo; Rosa Island.

1868. *Chelonia Agassizii* Bocourt, Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool. (Paris), (5) **10**, p. 122: Nagulate River mouth, Guatemala.

1880. *Chelonia depressa* Garman (at least in part), Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **6**, p. 124: East Indies (juvenile).

1887. *Chelonia lata* Philippi, Zool. Garten, **28**, p 84: near Valparaiso, Chile.

Range. Indian and other tropical oceans and, as an accidental visitor, the temperate seas.

Genus **ERETMOCHELYS** Fitzinger

1828. *Caretta* Ritgen (not Rafinesque:1814), Nova Acta Acad. Leop.-Carol., **14**, p. 270. Type by monotopy: *Testudo imbricata* Linnaeus.

1843. *Eretmochelys* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 30. Type by original designation: *Testudo imbricata* Linnaeus.

1868. *Herpysmostes* Gistel in Blicke, Leben Natur Menschen (Leipzig), p. 145. Type (*fide* Mertens:1936): *Testudo imbricata* Linnaeus.

1873. *Onychochelys* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 397, figs. 1-2. Type by monotypy: *O. kraussi* Gray = *Testudo imbricata* Linnaeus.

Eretmochelys imbricata (Linnaeus) Hawksbill Turtle

1766. *Testudo imbricata* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 350: American and Asiatic seas.

1834. *Chelonia pseudo-mydas* Lesson, in Bélanger, Voy. Indies-Orient., Zool., p. 299: Atlantic Ocean.

1834. *Chelonia pseudo-caretta* Lesson, in Bélanger, Voy. Indies-Orient., Zool., p. 302: Atlantic Ocean.

1835. *Caretta Bissa* Rüppell, Neue Wirbelth. Fauna Abyssinica, Amphib., p. 4, pl. ii: Red Sea.

1857. *Eretmochelys squamata* Agassiz, Contr. Nat. Hist. U. S., **1**, p. 382: Indian and Pacific Oceans.

1858. *Caretta squamosa* Girard, U. S. Explor. Exped. 1838-1842, Herp., p. 442, pl. xxx, figs. 1-7: Sulu Seas and Indian Ocean.

1858. *Caretta rostrata* Girard, U. S. Explor. Exped. 1838-1842, Herp., p. 446, pl. xxx, figs. 8-13: Fiji Islands.

1873. *Onychochelys kraussi* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 398, figs. 1-2: Atlantic Ocean off French Guiana.

Range. Indian and other tropical oceans and, as an accidental visitor, the temperate seas.

Genus **CARETTA** Rafinesque

1814. *Caretta* Rafinesque, Specchio Sci. (Palermo), **2**, No. 9, p. 66. Type by monotypy: *C. nasuta* Rafinesque = *Testudo caretta* Linnaeus.

1835. *Thalassochelys* Fitzinger, Ann. Wiener Mus., **1**, pp. 110, 121, 128. Type by original designation: *T. caouana* Fitzinger = *Testudo caretta* Linnaeus.

1838. *Caouana* Cocteau, Rept., in Sagra, Hist. Fis. Pol. Nat. Cuba, **4**, p. 31. Type by monotypy: *Thalassochelys cephalo* Schneider = *Testudo caretta* Linnaeus.

1843. *Halichelys* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 30. Type by original designation: *H. atra* Fitzinger = *Testudo caretta* Linnaeus.

1873. *Cephalochelys* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 408. Type by monotypy: *C. oceanica* Gray = *Testudo caretta* Linnaeus.

1873. *Eremonia* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 408. Type by monotypy: *E. elongata* Gray = *Testudo caretta* Linnaeus.

Caretta caretta (Linnaeus) Red-brown Loggerhead

1758. *Testudo Caretta* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 197: Islands off America.

1783. *Testudo Cephalo* Schneider, Natur. Schildkröten, p. 303: No locality.

1788. *Testudo caouana* Lacépède, Hist. Nat. Quad. ovip. Serpens, **1**, Synopsis Methodica (also p. 95 as *La Caouane*): Jamaica, British West Indies (restricted).

1788. *Testudo nasicornis* Lacépède, Hist. Nat. Quad. ovip. Serpens, **1**, Synopsis Methodica (also p. 103 as *La Tortue nasicorne*): America.

1814. *Caretta nasuta* Rafinesque, Specchio Sci. (Palermo), **2**, No. 9, p. 66: Sicily (*fide* Lindholm:1929).

1820. *Caretta atra* Merrem, Vers. Syst. Amphib., p. 17: Ascension Island.

1833. *Chelonia pelasgorum* Valenciennes, pl. vi, in Bory, Expéd. Sci. Morée, Zool.: Modon, etc., Mediterranean Sea.

1844. *Caouana elongata* Gray, Cat. Tort. Croc. Amphis. Brit. Mus., p. 53: No locality.

1858. *Thalassochelys corticata* Girard, U. S. Explor. Exped. 1838-1842, Herp., p. 431, pl. xxix: Madeira Islands.

1873. *Cephalochelys oceanica* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 408: Mexico.

1887. *Thalassochelys tarapacona* (*sic*) Philippi (identified by subsequent description of Philippi:1899), Zool. Garten, **28**, p. 85: Iquique, Chile.

1930. *Caretta gigas* Deraniyagala, Ceylon Journ. Sci., (B), **18**, p. 66, figs. 4-6, pl. v: Gulf of Mannar, Ceylon.

Range. Indian and other tropical oceans and, as an accidental visitor, the temperate seas.

Genus **LEPIDOCHELYS** Fitzinger

1843. *Lepidochelys* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 30. Type by original designation: *Chelonia olivacea* Eschscholtz.

1880. *Colpochelys* Garman, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **6**, p. 124. Type by monotypy: *C. kempi* Garman.

Lepidochelys olivacea olivacea (Eschscholtz)

Olive Loggerhead

1820. ?*Chelonia multiscutata* Kuhl, Beitr. Zool. Anat., **1**, p. 78: No locality.

1829. *Chelonia olivacea* Eschscholtz, Zool. Atlas, p. 3, pl. iii: Manila Bay, Philippine Islands.

1835. *Chelonia Dussumierii* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **2**, p. 557, pl. xxiv, figs. 1-1a: China Sea and Malabar Coast.

1844. *Caouana Rüppellii* Gray (*nomen nudum*), Cat. Tort. Croc. Amphis. Brit. Mus., p. 53: India?

1857. *Chelonia polyaspis* Bleeker, Nat. Tijdschr. Ned. Indies, **14**, p. 239: Batavia, Java.

1889. *Chelonia dubia* Bleeker (*nomen nudum*), in Boulenger, Cat. Chelon. Rhyncho. Croc. Brit. Mus., p. 186: Borneo.

1899. *Thalassochelys controversa* Philippi, Anales Univ. Chile (Santiago), No. 104, p. 732: No locality.

1908. *Caretta remivaga* Hay, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **34**, p. 194, pl. x, figs. 1-3; pl. xi, fig. 5: Ventosa Bay, Gulf of Tehuantepec, Mexico.

Range. Indian and other tropical oceans and, as an accidental visitor, the temperate seas.

Family TESTUDINIDAE

Genus **TESTUDO** Linnaeus[8]

1758. *Testudo* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 197. Type by subsequent designation of Fitzinger: *Testudo graeca* Linnaeus.

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[8] In place of the single genus *Testudo* some authorities would recognize several full genera (*Testudo; Geochelone; Psammobates*). Despite possibly ancient separation I personally prefer to regard these groups as of only subgeneric rank. However, this is merely my personal opinion; for those who think otherwise and consider *Geochelone* as a full genus, the only synonyms of it would be *Centrochelys; Stigmochelys* and *Megachersine*.

1820. *Chersine* Merrem, Vers. Syst. Amphib., pp. 12, 29. Type by subsequent designation of Lindholm: *Testudo graeca* Linnaeus.

1830. *Chersus* Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 138. Type by monotypy: *Testudo marginata* Schoepff.

1835. *Psammobates* Fitzinger, Ann. Weiner Mus., **1**, pp. 108, 113, 122. Type by original designation: *Testudo geometrica* Linnaeus.

1835. *Geochelone* Fitzinger, Ann. Weiner Mus., **1**, pp. 111, 112, 122. Type by original designation: *Testudo stellata* Schweigger = *T. elegans* Schoepff.

1869. *Peltastes* Gray (not Rossi:1807), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 167, 171. Type by subsequent designation of Lindholm: *Testudo graeca* Linnaeus.

1870. *Chersinella* Gray, Suppl. Cat. Shield Rept. Brit. Mus., part 1, p. 8. Type by subsequent designation of Lindholm: *Testudo gracca* Linnaeus.

1870. *Testudinella* Gray (not Bory:1826), Suppl. Cat. Shield Rept. Brit. Mus., part 1, p. 12. Type by monotypy: *Testudo horsfieldi* Gray.

1872. *Peltonia* Gray, App. Cat. Shield Rept. Brit. Mus., p. 4. New name for *Peltastes* Gray (preoccupied).

1872. *Centrochelys* Gray, App. Cat. Shield Rept. Brit. Mus., p. 5. Type by monotypy: *Testudo sulcata* Miller.

1873. *Stigmochelys* Gray, Hand-List Shield Rept. Brit. Mus., p. 5. Type by monotypy: *Testudo pardalis* Bell.

1916. *Medaestia* Wussow, Wochenschr. Aquar.-Terrar. Kunde, **13**, p. 170. Type by subsequent designation of Mertens: *Testudo graeca* Linnaeus.

1933. *Megachersine* Hewitt, Ann. Natal Mus., **7**, p. 257. Type by original designation: *Testudo pardalis* Bell.

1933. *Chersinella* Hewitt (not Gray:1870), Ann. Natal Mus., **7**, p. 259. Type by original designation: *Testudo geometrica* Linnaeus.

Testudo pardalis babcocki Loveridge Eastern Leopard Tortoise

1935. *Testudo pardalis babcocki* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **79**, p. 4: Mount Debasien, Karamojo, Uganda.

Range. Sudan and Ethiopia, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Natal, west through Cape Province to Southwest Africa where it meets with the typical form, but is dominant north of 25° S. and in southern Angola.

Genus **MALACOCHERSUS** Lindholm

1929. *Malacochersus* Lindholm, Zool. Anz., **81**, p. 285. Type by original designation: *Testudo tornieri* Siebenrock.

Malacochersus tornieri (Siebenrock) Pancake Tortoise

1903. *Testudo tornieri* Siebenrock, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **40**, p. 185: Busisi, Smith Sound, Lake Victoria, Tanganyika Territory.

1920. *Testudo Loveridgii* Boulenger, C. R. Acad. Sci. (Paris), **170**, p. 263: Dodoma, Ugogo, Tanganyika Territory.

1923. ?*Testudo procterae* Loveridge, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 298, pls. i-ii: Ikikuyu, south of Gulwe, Tanganyika Territory.[9]

Range. Rocky hills of Kenya Colony (Mathews Range south to Njoro, east to Midas Creek), and Tanganyika Territory (from Busisi, Smith Sound, southeast through Ugogo to Lindi).

Genus **KINIXYS** Bell

1827. *Kinixys* Bell, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15**, p. 398. Type by original designation: *K. castanea* Bell = *Testudo erosa* Schweigger.

1835. *Cinothorax* Fitzinger, Ann. Wiener Mus., **1**, pp. 108, 111, 121. Type by subsequent designation of Fitzinger:1843: *Kinixys belliana* Gray.

1843. *Cinixys* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 29. Emendation for *Kinixys* Bell.

1873. *Kinothorax* Gray, Hand-List Shield Rept. Brit. Mus., p. 16. Emendation for *Cinothorax* Fitzinger.

Kinixys belliana belliana Gray Bell's Eastern Hinged-Tortoise

1831. *Kinixys Belliana* Gray, Synopsis Reptilium, p. 69: No locality. ("W. Africa ?", later added by Boulenger, appears doubtful.)

1845. *Kinixys schoensis* Rüppell, Mus. Senckenberg., **3**, p. 226, pl. xvi, figs. 1-3: Shoa, southern Ethiopia.

1863. *Kinixys Spekii* Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **12**, p. 381: "Central Africa" (probably northwest Tanganyika Territory).

1902. *Homopus darlingi* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **2**, p. 15, pl. iv: Salisbury District, Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia.

1927. *Cinixys lobatsiana* Power, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Africa, **14**, p. 410, pls. xix-xx: Lobatsi, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

1931. *Kinixys belliana zombensis* Hewitt, Ann. Natal Mus., **6**, p. 469, fig. 1c, pl. xxxviii, fig. 4: Zomba, Nyasaland.

1931. *Kinixys belliana zuluensis* Hewitt, Ann. Natal Mus., **6**, p. 471, figs. 1a-1b, pl. xxxviii, figs. 1-3, 5-10: Richard's Bay, Zululand.

1931. *Kinixys australis* Hewitt, Ann. Natal Mus., **6**, p. 477, pl. xxxvi, figs. 4-6: White River, Nelspruit, Lydenburg District, Transvaal.

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[9] As Procter's Soft-shelled Land-Tortoise is known only from a single specimen, it is tentatively relegated to the synonymy on geographical grounds until someone can secure a series from the type locality, which should not be confused with the Ikikuyu just outside Dodoma. Not only is *M. procterae* strikingly different in coloration from every one of the more than a hundred *tornieri* I have seen, but also its head scalation, especially its large and elongate prefrontals, is unique.

1931. *Kinixys jordani* Hewitt, Ann. Natal Mus., **6**, p. 481, pl. xxxvii, figs. 7-9 (*not* 1-3 as stated): Isoka, Northern Rhodesia.

1931. *Kinixys youngi* Hewitt, Ann. Natal Mus., **6**, p. 486, fig. 1d, pl. xxxvii, figs. 4-5: Lake Nyasa shore below Livingstonia, Nyasaland.

1932. *Kinixys australis mababiensis* FitzSimons, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **15**, p. 37: Tsotsoroga Pan, Mababe Flats, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

1935. *Kinixys natalensis* Hewitt, Rec. Albany Mus., **4**, p. 353, pl. xxxv, figs. 3-4: Jameson's Drift, Tugela River Valley, Natal.

Range. Eritrea southwest to Natal, northwest through Bechuanaland and Angola to French Cameroon where it meets with the western race (which has only four claws on forelimb). Madagascar.

Kinixys erosa (Schweigger) Western-Forest Hinged-Tortoise

1812. *Testudo erosa* Schweigger, Konigsberger Arch. Naturwiss. Math., **1**, p. 321: "America septentrionali" (error).

1826. *Testudo Schöpfii* Fitzinger (*nomen nudum*), Neue Class. Rept., p. 44: No locality.

1827. *Kinixys castanea* Bell, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15**, p. 398, pl. xvii, fig. 1: Africa.

Range. Uganda, west through the Belgian Congo to Gambia.

Family TRIONYCHIDAE

Genus **TRIONYX** Geoffroy[10]

1809. *Trionyx* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **14**, p. 1. Type by original designation: *T. aegyptiacus* Geoffroy = *Testudo triunguis* Forskål.

1830. *Aspidonectes* Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 134. Type by designation of Stejneger: *Trionyx aegyptiacus* Geoffroy = *Testudo triunguis* Forskål.

1835. *Gymnopus* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **2**, p. 472. New name for *Aspidonectes* Wagler.

1844. *Tyrse* Gray, Cat. Tort. Croc. Amphis. Brit. Mus., p. 47. Type by tautonomy: *Trionyx nilotica* Gray = *Testudo triunguis* Forskål.

1869. *Fordia* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 219. Type by monotypy: *F. africana* Gray = *Testudo triunguis* Forskål.

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[10] Only synonyms based on African species are given here as it seems scarcely worth while to list the 24 additional ones involving American and Asiatic species. These can be found in the recently published revision of African Cryptodira (see Bibliography).

Trionyx triunguis (Forskål) Nile Soft-shelled Turtle

1775. *Testudo triunguis* Forskal, Descr. Anim. Avium, Amphib., p. ix: Nile, Egypt.
1809. *Trionyx Aegyptiacus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **14**, p. 12, pls. i-ii: Nile, Egypt.
1831. *Trionyx Niloticus* "Shaw" Gray, Synopsis Reptilium, p. 46: Nile, Egypt.
1837. *Trionyx labiatus* Bell, Monog. Testudinata, text to pls. — (= xviii-xx): Sierra Leone.
1844. *Trionyx Mortoni* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 120: Africa.
1859. *Aspidonectes aspilus* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 295: Ovenga and Rembo Rivers, Fernan Vaz, French Congo.
1869. *Fordia africana* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 219: Nile River at Khartoum, Sudan.
1948. *Trionyx triunguis rudolfianus* Deraniyagala, Spolia Zeylanica (Colombo), **25**, 2, p. 30, fig. 5, pl. xii, fig. c: Ferguson's Gulf, Lake Rudolf, Kenya Colony.

Range. Egypt and Eritrea south to Lake Rudolf, Kenya Colony; southwest to Lake Albert, Uganda; and Angola; northwest to Senegal. Accidental visitor along the Palestine coast of Asia Minor.

Genus **CYCLODERMA** Peters

1854. *Cycloderma* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 216. Type by monotypy: *C. frenatum* Peters.
1856. *Cryptopodus* A. Duméril, Revue Mag. Zool. (2), **8**, p. 374. Lapsus for *Cryptopus* Duméril & Bibron = *Cyclanorbis* (part).
1859. *Heptathyra* Cope, Proc. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 294. Type by monotypy: *Cryptopus* (*sic*) *aubryi* A. Duméril.
1860. *Aspidochelys* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 6. Type by monotypy: *A. livingstonii* Gray = *Cycloderma frenatum* Peters.

Cycloderma frenatum Peters Zambezi Soft-shelled Turtle

1854. *Cycloderma frenatum* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 216: Zambezi River, Mozambique.
1860. *Aspidochelys livingstonii* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 6, pl. xxii, figs. 1-2: Tributaries of Zambezi, Mozambique.

Range. Southern Tanganyika Territory, west and south through Nyasaland (and possibly Northern Rhodesia) to Mozambique.

Suborder PLEURODIRA

Family PELOMEDUSIDAE

Genus **PELOMEDUSA** Wagler

1830. *Pelomedusa* Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 136. Type by monotypy: *Testudo galeata* Schoepff = *Testudo subrufa* Lacépède.
1835. *Pentonyx* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **2**, p. 389. Type by subsequent designation: *P. capensis* Duméril & Bibron = *Testudo subrufa* Lacépède.

Pelomedusa subrufa olivacea (Schweigger)[11]
Northern Marsh-Terrapin

1814. *Emys olivacea* Schweigger, Prodromi Mon. Chelon., p. 38: "In Fabulosis Nigritae," as Adanson coll. = Senegal.
1835. *Pentonyx Gehafie* Rüppell, Neue Wirbelth. Fauna Abyssinica, Amphib., p. 2, pl. 1: Massaua, Eritrea.
1884. *Pelomedusa Gasconi* Rochebrune, Faune Senegambie, Rept., p. 25, pl. i, figs. 1-2: Dagana, Senegal (restricted).
1910. ?*Pelomedusa galeata* var. *disjuncta* Vaillant & Grandidier, Hist. Phys. Nat. Pol. Madagascar, **17**, Rept., p. 56, pl. xx, fig. 3: Du Bourg de Bozas coll., but no locality.

Range. Uncertain, but apparently a northern belt extending from Senegal to Eritrea and intergrading with the typical form in northern Uganda and northern Kenya Colony with occasional individuals cropping up in the south and Madagascar.

Pelomedusa subrufa subrufa (Lacépède)
Southern Marsh-Terrapin

1788. *Testudo subrufa* Lacépède, Hist. Nat. Quad. ovip. Serpens, **1**, Synopsis Methodica (also p. 173 as *La Roussatre*): "de L'Inde," as collected by Sonnerat restricted to Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.
1792. *Testudo galeata* Schoepff, Hist. Testud., p. 12, pl. iii, fig. 1: "India orientale, Carolina," restricted to Cape Flats, Cape Province, South Africa.
1798. *Testudo Badia* Donndorf, Zool. Beytrage Linn. Natur., **3**, p. 34 (new name for Lacépède's *La Roussatre*): No locality.
1835. *Pentonyx Capensis* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **2**, p. 390, pl.

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[11] Some authorities would relegate this race and its forms to the synonymy of *subrufa*. It is separated here in order to stimulate inquiry as to whether or not 75 per cent of the northern population have their pectoral shields separated on the median line of the plastron — the sole character allegedly separating the two races. *P. g. disjuncta*, if indeed it actually came from Madagascar, may be a throwback for these do occur, though very rarely, within the range of the typical *s. subrufa*.

xix, figs. 2-2b: restricted by Mertens to Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

1849. *Pentonix americana* Cornalia, Vert. Synop. Mus. Mediolan, p. 13: ''in flumine propre Novaeboracum,'' i.e. New York (error).

1855. *Pelomedusa Mozambica* ''Peters M.S.S. 1848'' Gray (*Nomen nudum*), Cat. Shield Rept. Brit. Mus., p. 53: Mozambique.

1856. *Pelomedusa mossambicensis* ''Peters'' Lichtenstein & v. Martens, (*nomen nudum*) Nomencl. Rept., p. 2: Mozambique.

1863. *Pelomedusa nigra* Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **12**, p. 99: Natal, South Africa.

1910. ?*Pelomedusa galeata* var. *disjuncta* Vaillant & Grandidier, Hist. Phys. Nat. Pol. Madagascar, **17**, p. 56: Madagascar.[12]

1935. *Pelomedusa galeata orangensis* Hewitt, Rec. Albany Mus., **4**, p. 332, pl. xxxi, fig. 3; pl. xxxii, figs. 3-4: Kimberley, Cape Province, South Africa.

1935. *Pelomedusa galeata devilliersi* Hewitt, Rec. Albany Mus., **4**, p. 337, pl. xxxi, figs. 2 and 4: Besondermeid, Steinkopf, Cape Province, South Africa.

1935. *Pelomedusa galeata damarensis* Hewitt, Rec. Albany Mus., **4**, p. 338, pl. xxxiii, figs. 1-4: Quickborn Farm, near Okahandja, Southwest Africa.

1937. *Pelomedusa subrufa wettsteini* Mertens, Zool. Anz., **117**, p. 141, figs. 1 and 4: Majunga, western Madagascar.

Range. Dry savanna of southern Sudan east to British Somaliland, south through Uganda;[12] Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Natal, west through Cape Province to Southwest Africa, north and northeast to Belgian Congo.

Genus **PELUSIOS** Wagler

1830. *Pelusios* Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 137. Type by monotypy: *Emys castanea* Schweigger = *Testudo subnigra* Lacépède.

1863. *Tanoa* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 193. Type by monotypy: *Sternothaerus sinuatus* A. Smith.

1863. *Notoa* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 195. Type by monotypy: *Sternothaerus subniger* Gray = *Testudo subnigra* Lacépède.

Pelusios subniger (Lacépède)[13] Black Terrapin

1788. *Testudo subnigra* Lacépède, Hist. Nat. Quad. ovip. Serpens, **1**. Synopsis Methodica (also p. 175, pl. xiii as *La Noiratre*): No locality.

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[12] But see note under *Pelomedusa s. olivacea* (Schweigger).

[13] From this synonymy I have removed *Sternotherus niger* Duméril & Bibron, together with its synonym *S. oxyrhinus* Boulenger, as they represent a valid West African species.

1798. *Testudo nigricans* Donndorff, Zool. Beytrage Linn. Natur. **3**, p. 34 (new name for *La Noiratre* Lacépède): No locality.
1814. *Emys castanea* Schweigger, Prodromi Mon. Chelon., p. 45 (new name for *subnigra* Daudin in Paris Museum): No locality.
1825. *Sternothaerus Leachianus* Bell, Zool. Journ., **2**, p. 306: No locality.
1844. *Sternotherus Derbianus* Gray, Cat. Tort. Croc. Amphis. Brit. Mus., p. 37: Gambia (restricted).
1851. *Sternotherus nigrescens* Bianconi (lapsus for *nigricans* used in the text), Spec. Zool. Mosamb., Rept., pl. vii.
1886. *Pelomedusa Jouberti* Rochebrune, Vertebrata nov. Africae occident., Part 3, p. 10: Noki, Congo River, Angola; Landana, Cabinda; and Mellacorée River, French Guinea.
1906. *Sternothaerus nigricans seychellensis* Siebenrock, in Voeltzkow, Reise in Ostafrika, **2**, p. 38: Gloriosa Island.
1927. *Pelusios nigricans rhodesianus* Hewitt, Rec. Albany Mus., **4**, p. 375, figs. 1a, 1c; pl. xxvi, figs. 2-3: Mpika District, Northern Rhodesia.
1931. *Pelusios nigricans castanoides* Hewitt, Ann. Natal Mus., **6**, p. 463, pl. xxxvi, figs. 1-2: Richard's Bay, Zululand.
1932. *Pelusios bechuanicus* FitzSimons, Ann. Transvaal, Mus., **15**, p. 37: Thamalakane River at Maun, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Range. Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and islands of the Indian Ocean (Pemba; Zanzibar; Seychelles; Madagascar; Mauritius). In east, south to Zululand, Natal, northwest to Angola; Senegal and Cape Verde Islands, east to Uganda.

Pelusios sinuatus (Smith) Serrated Terrapin

1838. *Sternotherus sinuatus* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., pl. i: In rivers to the north of 25° S., South Africa.
1848. *Sternotherus dentatus* Peters, Arch. Anat. Phys., p. 494: No locality.
1895. *Sternothaerus bottegi* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (2) **15**, p. 9, pls. i-ii: Bardera, Somalia.
1927. *Pelusios sinuatus zuluensis* Hewitt, Rec. Albany Mus., **4**, p. 360, fig. 1d, pl. xx, figs. 1-3: near Umsinene River, Zululand.
1933. *Pelusios sinuatus leptus* Hewitt, Occ. Papers Rhodesian Mus., p. 45, pl. ix, figs. 1-2: Isoka, Northern Rhodesia.

Range. Somalia, south through Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Natal, northwest to the eastern Belgian Congo.[14]

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[14] Unknown from Uganda and Lake Victoria, for early records from the Sesse Islands and Bukoba were based on misidentified *subniger*.

Subclass ARCHOSAURIA

Order CROCODYLIA[15]

Family CROCODYLIDAE

Genus **CROCODYLUS** Laurenti[16]

1763. *Crocodylus* Gronovius, Zoophyl. Gronov., fasc. 1, p. 10. Rendered unavailable by the Internat. Comm. on Zool. Nomen.[17]

1768. *Crocodylus* Laurenti, Syn. Rept., p. 53. Type by subsequent designation of Stejneger & Barbour:1917: *C. niloticus* Laurenti = *Lacerta crocodilus* Linnaeus (part).

1789. *Crocodilus* Bonnaterre (part), Tabl. Encycl. Méthod. Règnes Nat., Erpét., p. 32. Emendation for *Crocodylus* Laurenti.

1820. *Champse* Merrem, Vers. Syst. Amphib., p. 36. Type by subsequent designation: *Crocodilus biscutatus* Cuvier = *C. acutus* Cuvier.

1844. *Mecistops* Gray (part), Cat. Tort. Croc. Amphis. Brit. Mus. Type by subsequent designation *Crocodilus cataphractus* Cuvier.

1844. *Oopholis* Gray, Cat. Tort. Croc. Amphis. Brit. Mus., p. 58. Type by subsequent designation of Deraniyagala: *Crocodilus porosus* Schneider

1844. *Palinia* Gray, Cat. Tort. Croc. Amphis. Brit. Mus., p. 60. Type by monotypy: *Crocodilus rhombifer* Cuvier.

1844. *Motinia*[18] Gray, Cat. Tort. Croc. Amphis. Brit. Mus., p. 60. Type by monotypy: *Crocodilus americanus* Schneider = *C. acutus* Cuvier.

1862. *Bombifrons* Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **10**, p. 269. Type by subsequent designation: *Crocodilus bombifrons* Gray = *C. palustris* Lesson.

1862. *Temsacus* Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **10**, p. 272. Type by monotypy: *Crocodilus intermedius* Graves.

1874. *Philas* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 188. Type by monotypy: *Crocodilus johnsoni* Krefft = *C. johnstoni* Krefft.

Crocodylus cataphractus Cuvier Long-nosed Crocodile

1801. ?*Crocodilus niger* Latreille, in Buffon, Hist. Nat. Rept. (ed. Déterville), 1, p. 210: Senegal River, Senegal.

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[15] Generally accepted by herpetologists in preference to LORICATA which has been applied to pangolins and other groups.

[16] The skull from "Afrika ?" named *Champse brevirostris* (or *Crocodilus krevirostris* in the caption to figs.) Werner, 1933, Zool. Anz., **102**, p. 100, figs. 1-2, has been identified as the Asiatic *Crocodylus palustris* Lesson by Wermuth, 1953, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **29**, p. 472.

[17] See Opinions and Declarations, 1926, in Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **73**, pp. 27-33.

[18] A misprint, corrected to *Molinia* by Gray, 1862, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **10**, p. 272.

1824. *Crocodilus cataphractus* Cuvier, Rech. Ossem. foss. Quad., ed. 2, **5**, p. 58, pl. v, figs. 1-2: No locality.

1835. *Crocodilus leptorhynchus* Bennett, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 129: Fernando Po.

1844. *Mecistops Bennettii* Gray (new name for *C. leptorhynchus* Bennett), Cat. Tort. Croc. Amphis. Brit. Mus., p. 57.

Range. Near Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika, Tanganyika Territory, west to Angola, northwest to Senegal.

Crocodylus niloticus Laurenti Nile Crocodile

1768. *Crocodylus niloticus* Laurenti (part), Syn. Rept., p. 53: Egypt (restricted).

1768. *Crocodylus africanus* Laurenti (part; with part lizard, so unidentifiable), Syn. Rept., p. 54: No locality.

1807. *Crocodilus vulgaris* Cuvier, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **10**, p. 40, pls. i-iii: Egypt.

1807. *Crocodilus suchus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **10**, p. 84, pl. iii: Nile and Niger Rivers.

1824. *Crocodilus Chamses* Bory de Saint-Vincent, Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., **5**, p. 105: Nile, Egypt.

1826. *Crocodilus multiscutatus* Rüppell, in Cretzschmar, Iris (Frankfurt am Main), **25**, p. 99: Soucot, Nile, ''Nubia'' i.e. Kordofan, Sudan.

1827. *Crocodilus marginatus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Crocodiles, in Descr. Egypte, p. 260: Nile River near Thebes, Egypt.

1827. *Crocodilus lacunosus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Crocodiles, in Descr. Egypte, p. 261: (mummy) Egypt.

1827. *Crocodilus complanatus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Crocodiles, in Descr. Egypte, p. 263: (mummy) Egypt.

1831. *Alligator cowieii* A. Smith, S. African Quart. Journ., (5) p. 15: ''Rivers beyond Currichane,'' i.e. Rustenburg, western Transvaal.

1831. *Crocodilus Octophractus* Gray, in Griffith, Animal Kingdom, **9**, Synopsis, p. 22: Soucot, Nile River, Kordofan, Sudan.

1857. *Crocodilus Binuensis* Baikie, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 48: Benue and Niger Rivers, Nigeria.

1872. *Crocodilus madagascariensis* Grandidier, Ann. Sci. Nat. Zool. (Paris), **15**, art. 20, p. 6: Madagascar.

1872. *Crocodilus robustus* Grandidier & Vaillant, C. R. Acad. Sci. (Paris), **75**, p. 150: (fossil) Amboulintsatre, Madagascar.

1886. *Crocodilus hexaphractos* Rüppell (*nomen nudum*), in Schmidt, Ber. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges., for 1885, p. 131.

1948. *Crocodylus niloticus worthingtoni* Deraniyagala, Spolia Zeylanica (Colombo), **25**, 2, p. 30: Lake Baringo, Kenya Colony.

1948. *Crocodylus niloticus pauciscutatus* Deraniyagala, Spolia Zeylanica (Colombo), **25**, 2, p. 31: Lake Rudolf, Kenya Colony.

Range. Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory: also most lakes and rivers of Africa from about 20° N., south to Tugela River, Natal. Zanzibar[19] and other islands (Seychelles; Comoros; Madagascar) of the Indian Ocean; also present in the Zerka River, Jordan.

Genus **OSTEOLAEMUS** Cope

1861. *Osteolaemus* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia for 1860, p. 549. Type by monotypy: *Osteolaemus tetraspis* Cope.

1862. *Halcrosia* Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **10**, p. 273. Type by monotypy: *Crocodilus frontatus* Murray.

1919. *Osteoblepharon* K. P. Schmidt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **39**, p. 420. Type by original designation: *O. osborni* Schmidt.

Osteolaemus tetraspis osborni (Schmidt)

Eastern Broad-nosed Crocodile

1919. *Osteoblepharon osborni* K. P. Schmidt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **39**, p. 421, figs. 2-5, pl. xiii, fig. 1: Niapu, Belgian Congo.

Range. Western Uganda and eastern Belgian Congo.[20]

Subclass SYNAPTOSAURIA

Order SQUAMATA

Suborder SAURIA[21]

Family EUBLEPHARIDAE[22]

Genus **HOLODACTYLUS** Boettger

1893. *Holodactylus* Boettger, Zool. Anz., **16**, p. 113. Type by monotypy: *H. africanus* Boettger.

Holodactylus africanus Boettger

1893. *Holodactylus africanus* Boettger, Zool. Anz., **16**, p. 114: "Abdallah," i.e. Abdulla, north of Webi Shebeli, Ethiopia.

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[19] As an accidental visitor: now mounted in the Peace Memorial Museum, Zanzibar.

[20] Fortunately the only Uganda specimen was photographed prior to its escape. The typical form (*O. t. tetraspis* Cope) ranges from the western Belgian Congo and Angola, northwest to Senegal.

[21] LACERTILIA of Owen (1842), Boulenger (1885) and others.

[22] Geckos with true eyelids. This family, long merged with the GEKKONIDAE, was revived by Underwood (1954, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **124**, p. 476).

1915. *Holodactylus aculeatus* Calabresi, Monit. Zool. Ital. (Firenze) **26**, p. 238, fig. 2: Somalia.

Range. Ethiopia and British Somaliland, south through Somalia to Kenya Colony.

Family GEKKONIDAE

Genus **STENODACTYLUS** Fitzinger

1826. *Stenodactylus* Fitzinger, Neue Class. Rept., pp. 13, 47. Type by tautonomy: *S. elegans* Fitzinger, new name for *Ascalabotes stenodactylus* (*sic*) Lichtenstein.

1842. *Tolarenta* Gray, Zool. Misc., p. 58. Type by monotypy: *T. wilkinsonii* Gray = *Ascalabotes sthenodactylus* Lichtenstein.

1874. *Ceramodactylus* Blanford, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) **13**, p. 454. Type by monotypy: *C. doriae* Blanford.

Stenodactylus sthenodactylus sthenodactylus (Lichtenstein)

1823. *Ascalabotes sthenodactylus* Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. Mus. Zool. Berlin, p. 102: Egypt and Nubia, i.e. Sudan.

1823. *Agame ponctué* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Rept., in Descr. Égypte, **1**, p. 129, pl. v, fig. 2: Egypt.

1826. *Stenodactylus elegans* Fitzinger (new name for *Ascalabotes stenodactylus* (*sic*) Lichtenstein), Neue Class. Rept., p. 47.

1827. *Trapelus Savignyi* Audouin, Hist. Nat. Rept., in Descr. Égypte, **1**, p. 167, and Suppl. Rept., pl. i, figs. 3^1—3^3: Egypt.

1829. *Stenodactylus guttatus* Cuvier, Règne Animal, ed. 2, **2**, p. 58, pl. iv, fig. 2: Egypt.

1842. *Tolarenta Wilkinsonii* Gray, Zool. Misc., p. 59: Egypt.

1943. *Stenodactylus stenodactylus zavattari* Scortecci, Miss. Biol. Sagan-Omo, Zool., **1**, pp. 268, 294: Elolo, Olo River, Lake Rudolf, Ethiopia.[23]

Range. Syria; Arabia; Egypt, west to Tunisia, south to Lake Rudolf, Kenya Colony.

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[23] Scortecci (*loc. cit.*), while stating that his two specimens from Lake Rudolf agree in most respects with *S. s. sthenodactylus*, claims that they may be differentiated by two characters. His North African material had 9-10 upper labials, his Ethiopian geckos 13-14. The counts for twelve North African *S. s. sthenodactylus* examined for my 1947 revision of the GEKKONIDAE, ranged from 9-15 (p. 46).

A new character used by Scortecci is the number of granules around midbody. In his North African specimens these were 85 and 96 respectively; in his Ethiopian geckos 105 and 106. Owing to the small and irregular size and disposition of these granules it is difficult to obtain the same number in two counts. but our material gives the following:

♂	(M.C.Z. 31395)	Port Sudan, Sudan	91 or 95
♀	(M.C.Z. 51659)	Ein el Weibeh, Israel	98 or 100
♀	(M.C.Z. 21909)	Sfax, Tunisia	102 or 105
♂	(M.C.Z. 5234)	"Dalmatia"	119 (A.L. and B.S.)

Genus **CNEMASPIS** Strauch

1887. *Cnemaspis* Strauch, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, (7) **35**, No. 2, p. 4. Type by monotypy: *C. boulengeri* Strauch.

1921. *Paragonatodes* Noble, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 4, p. 14. Type by original designation: *Gonatodes dickersoni* Schmidt = *G. quattuorseriatus* Sternfeld.

Cnemaspis quattuorseriatas (Sternfeld)

1912. *Gonatodes quattuorseriatus* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deut. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 202, pl. vi, fig. 1: Rugege Forest and Kisenyi, Lake Kivu, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; Uvira, Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo.

1919. *Gonatodes dickersoni* Schmidt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **39**, p. 436, fig. 6: Medje, Ituri District, Belgian Congo.

1950. *Cnemaspis bohmanni* Müller & Uthmöller, Zool. Anz., **145**, p. 118: Mto-wa-Mbu, 990 metres, at foot of Great Rift Valley about 2 km. north of Lake Manyara, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Kenya Colony, south to central Tanganyika Territory, west through Uganda and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi to the Belgian Congo.

Cnemaspis africana elgonensis Loveridge

Elgon Forest-Gecko

1936. *Cnemaspis africanus elgonensis* Loveridge, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 820: Above Sipi, western slopes of Mount Elgon, Uganda.

Range. Western Kenya Colony to Mount Ruwenzori, western Uganda.

Cnemaspis africana africana (Werner)

Usambara Forest-Gecko

1895. *Gymnodactylus africanus* Werner, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **45**, p. 190, pl. v, fig. 5: Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Central Kenya Colony, south to eastern Tanganyika Territory.

The locality of this last gecko is no doubt erroneous, it having been received from a dealer in February, 1884.

Genus **HEMIDACTYLUS** Oken

1817. *Hemidactyles* Cuvier, Règne Animal, **2**, p. 47. Only included species the ''G. Tuberculeux de Daud.,'' i.e. *Gecko tuberculosus* Daudin = *Gecko mabouia* Moreau de Jonnés.

1817. ''*Hemidact*'' von Oken, Isis, col. 1183. Assumed abbreviation for *Hemidactylus*.[24] No species mentioned.

1825. *Hemidactylus* Gray, Ann. Philos., **26**, p. 119, ''Old Continent. *H. tuberculosus* Gray. *Gecko*. Daud.''

1827. *Hemidactylus* Gray, Philos. Mag., (n.s.) **2**, p. 55. The only species included is ''*Gecko tuberculosus* Daud.''

1842. *Boltalia* Gray, Zool. Misc., p. 58. Type by monotypy: *B. sublaevis* Gray.

1843. *Hoplopodion* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 19, 103. Type by original designation: *Hemidactylus coctaei* Duméril & Bibron.

1843. *Microdactylus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 19, 104. Type by original designation: *Hemidactylus peruvianus* Wiegmann.

1843. *Onychopus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 19,104. Type by original designation: *Hemidactylus garnotii* Duméril & Bibron.

1843. *Tachybates* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 19, 105. Type by original designation: *Gecko mabouia* Moreau de Jonnés.

1843. *Pnoëpus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 19, 106. Type by original designation: *Hemidactylus javanicus* Cuvier = *H. frenatus* Duméril & Bibron.

1845. *Velernesia* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 156. Type by monotypy: *V. richardsonii* Gray.

1845. *Doryura* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 156. Type by subsequent designation: *D. bowringii* Gray.

1845. *Leiurus* Gray (not of Hemprich & Ehrenberg), Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 157. Type by monotypy: *L. ornatus* Gray = *Hemidactylus f. fasciatus* Gray.

1845. *Nubilia* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 273. Type by monotypy: *N. argentii* Gray = *Hemidactylus depressus* Gray.

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[24] Oken, though only contrasting his own classification with that of Cuvier, frequently latinized the latter's vernacular names. In this instance he lists "Gecko . . . Thecadactylus Hemidact. Platydact." The assumption that he intended "ylus" endings, rather than "yles," is open to question.

In his description of *Gecko tuberculosus*, Daudin (1802) states that it has narrow scales beneath the tail: this agrees with *mabouia* Moreau de Jonnés and excludes the confusion of some authors with *Gecko gecko* of Siam, for the latter has transverse rows of small quadrangular scales beneath its tail. Furthermore, under "*G. mabuia* Nob." Cuvier remarks in the 1820 edition of Règne Animal, that this gecko is called Mabouia des murailles in the islands, being found in all the warmer parts of America. A footnote adds that this is the "Mabouia des murailles" recently monographed by Moreau de Jonnés. I am not sure why Sherborn regarded *Hemidactylus* Gray, 1825, as a *nomen nudum* unless it is on account of the erroneous "Old Continent." For Gray furnishes a brief description, though possibly not diagnostic. The first use of the name *Hemidactylus* approved by Sherborn is that of Gray, 1827.

1846. *Hoplopodium* Agassiz, Nomen. Zool., Index Univers., p. 185. Emendation for *Hoplopodion* Fitzinger.

1861. *Eurhous* Fitzinger, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **42**, p. 400. Type by monotypy: *Hemidactylus leschenaultii* Duméril & Bibron.

1862. *Liurus* Cope (not of Ehrenberg:1828), in Slack, Handbook Mus. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 32. New name for *Leiurus* Gray (preoccupied).

1869. *Teratolepis* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 504. Type by monotypy: *Hormonota fasciata* Blyth.

1894. *Bunocnemis* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 85. Type by monotypy: *B. modestus* Günther.

1934. *Lophopholis* Smith & Deraniyagala, Ceylon Journ. Sci., (B) **18**, p. 235. Type by original designation: *Teratolepis scabriceps* Annandale.

1940. *Aliurus* Dunn & Dunn, Copeia, p. 71. New name for *Liurus* Cope (preoccupied).

Hemidactylus albopunctatus Loveridge

1942. *Teratolepis taylori* Parker (not *Hemidactylus taylori* Parker: 1932), Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **91**, p. 33: Haud at 8° 15′N., 46° 20′E., 2100 feet, British Somaliland.

1947. *Hemidactylus albopunctatus* Loveridge (new name for *Teratolepis taylori* Parker:preoccupied), Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **98**, p. 107.

Range. British Somaliland, south to northern Kenya Colony.

Hemidactylus isolepis Boulenger

1895. *Hemidactylus isolepis* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 531, pl. xxix, fig. 1: Turfa Tug, south of Harar, Ethiopia.

Range. Ethiopia and British Somaliland, south through Somalia to Kenya Colony.

Hemidactylus modestus (Günther)

1894. *Bunocnemis modestus* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 95, pl. viii: Ngatana, Tana River, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony (known only from the type locality).

Hemidactylus tropidolepis Mocquard

1888. *Hemidactylus tropidolepis* Mocquard, Mém. Cent. Soc. Philom. Paris, p. 133: Somaliland.

Range. British Somaliland, south to the Tana River, Kenya Colony.

Hemidactylus squamulatus squamulatus Tornier[25]

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[25] Though at one time I regarded this and the following form as races of *tropidolepis* Mocquard, since collecting the latter it seems advisable to treat the much larger *squamulatus* as distinct.

1896. *Hemidactylus squamulatus* Tornier, Die Kriechthiere Deutsch-Ost-Afrikas, p. 10: Kakoma, Ugunda, Tanganyika Territory.

1896. *Hemidactylus bocagei* Tornier (not of Boulenger), Die Kriechthiere Deutsch-Ost-Afrikas, p. 12: Dalalani, Lake Natron, Tanganyika Territory.

1897. *Hemidactylus werneri* Tornier (new name for *H. bocagei* Tornier: preoccupied), Arch. Naturg., **63**, Abt. 1, p. 63.

1902. *Hemidactylus Tornieri* Mocquard (new name for *H. bocagei* Tornier:preoccupied), Bull. Mus. Hist Nat. (Paris), **8**, p. 407.

1923. *Hemidactylus Alluaudi* Angel, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **29**, p. 490: Bura, Teita, Kenya Colony.

Range. Northeastern Kenya Colony, south to central Tanganyika Territory.

Hemidactylus squamulatus barbouri Loveridge

1942. *Hemidactylus tropidolepis barbouri* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **91**, p. 320, fig. —: Changamwe, Kenya Colony.

Range. Coastal Kenya Colony from Malindi, south to Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

Hemidactylus frenatus Duméril & Bibron

1836. *Hemidactylus frenatus* ''Schlegel'' Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **3**, p. 366: Java (restricted); South Africa, etc.

1843. *Hemidactylus* (*Phoepus*) *javanicus* ''Cuvier'' Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 106: Java (restricted).

1843. *Hemidactylus* (*Phoepus*) *Bojeri* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 106: Cape of Good Hope; Madagascar; Mauritius.

1845. *Hemidactylus vittatus* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 155: Borneo.

1854. *?Hemidactylus punctatus* Jerdon, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, **22**, p. 467 (type lost): Tellicherry, Malabar, India.

1860. *Hemidactylus inornatus* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 492: Riu Kiu Islands.

1860. *Hemidactylus pumilus* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 502: Hongkong.

1864. *Gecko chaus* Tytler, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, (2) **33**, p. 547: Rangoon, Burma (restricted).

1864. *Gecko caracal* Tytler, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, (2) **33**, p. 547: Rangoon, Burma.

1868. *Hemidactylus longiceps* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 320: Manila, Philippine Islands.

1868. *Hemidactylus hexaspis* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 320: Madagascar.

1915. *Hemidactylus fragilis* Calabresi, Monit. Zool. Ital. (Firenze), **26**, p. 236, fig. 1: Bur Meldac, Somalia.

Range. Somaliland; Lamu Island; Seychelles; Mauritius; Madagascar; St. Helena and other islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans; Ceylon; southern India; Malay Peninsula; Indo-China; China; Korea (This wide distribution may be attributed to human agency).

Hemidactylus puccionii Calabresi

1927. *Hemidactylus puccionii* Calabresi, Atti. Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. (Milano), **66**, pp. 23, 39, pl. i, figs. 3-3b: Obbia to Durgale, Somalia.

1936. *Hemidactylus parkeri* Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **49**, p. 59: Zanzibar Island (? introduced).

Range. Somalia and Zanzibar Island (? introduced).

Hemidactylus citernii Boulenger

1912. *Hemidactylus citernii* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (3) **5**, p. 329: Rahanuin country, Somalia.

Range. British Somaliland, south through Somalia to Kenya Colony (? introduced. Erroneously reported from Tanganyika and Zanzibar).

Hemidactylus brookii angulatus Hallowell

1852. *Hemidactylus angulatus* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 63, fig. —: ''West coast of Africa,'' i.e. Gabon, French Congo.

1868. *Hemidactylus guineensis* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 640: ''Ada Foah, Guinea,'' i.e. Adafer, Mauritania.

1870. *Hemidactylus affinis* Steindachner, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **62**, Abt. 1, p. 328: Dagana and Goree, Senegal.

1885. *Hemidactylus stellatus* Boulenger, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., **1**, p. 130, pl. xii, fig. 1: Gambia and West Africa.

1893. *Hemidactylus Bayonii* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, (2) **3**, p. 116: Dondo, Cuanza River, Angola.

1897. *Hemidactylus brookii* var. *Togoensis* Werner, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **47**, p. 397: Atakpamé, Togo.

Range. Sudan and Uganda, south to Tanganyika Territory, west through Belgian Congo to Angola and French Congo, northwest to Senegal and the Cape Verde Islands. (Its distribution is due in part to human agency. Another race occurs in the West Indies and South America; two in Asia.)

Hemidactylus turcicus macropholis Boulenger

1896. *Hemidactylus macropholis* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (2) **17**, p. 7, pl. i, figs. 2-2c: Dolo, Somalia.

Range. Ethiopia and British Somaliland, south through Somalia to Kenya Colony. (Another race occurs in Arabia, as does the typical form whose wide distribution in four continents is in part due to human agency.)

Hemidactylus ruspolii Boulenger

1896. *Hemidactylus ruspolii* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (2) **17**, p. 6, pl. i, figs. 1-1c: Bardera; Dolo; Lugh; Magala and Umberto Island, Somalia.

1907. *Hemidactylus erlangeri* Steindachner, Ann. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **44**, p. 355: Ethiopia.

Range. Ethiopia and British Somaliland, south to northern Kenya Colony.

Hemidactylus tanganicus Loveridge

1929. *Hemidactylus tanganicus* Loveridge, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 151, p. 42, pl. i: Dutumi, near Kisaki, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory (known only from the large holotype).

Hemidactylus mabouia (Jonnés) Common House-Gecko

1802. *Gecko tuberculosus* Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., **4**, p. 158, footnote: No locality.

1818. *Gecko Mabouia* Moreau de Jonnés, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, p. 138: Antilles and adjacent mainland.

1825. *Gecko aculeatus* Spix, Animalia Nova Species Novae Lacerta., p. 16, pl. xviii, fig. 3: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

1825. *Gecko cruciger* Spix, Animalia Nova Species Novae Lacerta., p. 16: Bahia, Brazil.

1825. *Gekko incanescens* Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **1**, p. 101: Brazil.

1825. *Gekko armatus* Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Brasilien, **1**, p. 104: Brazil.

1854. ?*Hemidactylus platycephalus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 615: Coast north of Mozambique; Johanna Island, Comoro Islands.

1867. *Hemidactylus Sakalava* Grandidier, Revue Mag. Zool., (2) **19**, p. 233: Tulear, Madagascar.

1879. *Hemidactylus frenatus* var. *calabaricus* Boettger, Ber. Offenbach. Ver. Naturk., 17-18, p. 1: Old Calabar, Nigeria.

1893. *Hemidactylus benguellensis* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, (2) **3**, p. 115: Cahata, Benguela, Angola.

1932. *Hemidactylus tasmani* Hewitt, Ann. Natal Mus., **7**, p. 120: Driefontein, near Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.

Range. Possibly Eritrea and Ethiopia; certainly Somalia south through Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia Islands to Zululand; northwest through Transvaal and Beehuanaland to Angola; north and northwest to Liberia. (In West Africa, however, the distribution is spotty, presumably due to introduction at ports.) West Indies. Mexico. South America. Madagascar.

Hemidactylus mercatorius Gray Coconut-Palm Gecko

1842. *Hemidactylus mercatorius* Gray, Zool. Misc., p. 58: Madagascar.

1909. *Hemidactylus gardineri* Boulenger, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, (2) **12**, p. 296, pl. xi, fig. 4: Farquhar Island, Seychelle Islands.

1928. *Hemidactylus persimilis* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 140, pl. iv, figs. 1, 3: Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory.

1936. *Hemidactylus mandanus* Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **49**, p. 60: Kitau, Manda Island, Kenya Colony.

Range. Coastal Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory; including Pemba Island (and almost certainly Zanzibar and Mafia Islands), the Seychelle and Aldabra Islands, Madagascar and Mauritius; south to Mozambique, inland to Nyasaland.

Genus **LYGODACTYLUS** Gray

1864. *Lygodactylus* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 59. Type by monotypy: *L. strigatus* Gray = *Hemidactylus capensis* A. Smith.

1880. *Scalabotes* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 795. Type by monotypy: *S. thomensis* Peters.

1883. *Microscalabotes* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) **11**, p. 174. Type by monotypy: *M. cowani* Boulenger.

Lygodactylus somalicus Loveridge

1935. *Lygodactylus somalicus somalicus* Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **48**, p. 196: Bar Madobe, Nogal Valley, British Somaliland.

1935. *Lygodactylus somalicus annectens* Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **48**, p. 197: Buran District, British Somaliland.

Range. British Somaliland, south through Somalia to Kenya Colony.

Lygodactylus scheffleri Sternfeld

1912. *Lygodactylus fischeri scheffleri,* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deut.

Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 206: Kibwezi, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony.

Lygodactylus conradti Matschie

1892. *Lygodactylus conradti* Matschie, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 109: Derema, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory.

Lygodactylus angolensis Bocage

1896. *Lygodactylus angolensis* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, (2) **4**, p. 110: Hanha, Benguela, Angola.

1926. *Lygodactylus stevensoni* Hewitt, Ann. Natal Mus., **5**, p. 445, pl. xxv, figs. 3-4: Khami Ruins, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

1933. *Lygodactylus laurae* Schmidt, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **22**, p. 4: Chitau, Bihe District, Angola.

Range. Tanganyika Territory, south to Southern Rhodesia, west through Bechuanaland to Angola and the Belgian Congo.

Lygodactylus capensis (Smith) Cape Dwarf-Gecko

1849. *Hemidactylus capensis* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., pl. lxxv, fig. 3: Kaffirland and districts north of Cape Province.

1864. *Lygodactylus strigatus* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 59: "Southeastern Africa," i.e. Zambezi region.

1932. *Lygodactylus bradfieldi* Hewitt, February, Ann. Natal Mus., **7**, p. 126, pl. vi, fig. 10: Quickborn Farm, near Okahandja, Southwest Africa.

1932. *Lygodactylus capensis ngamiensis* FitzSimons, October, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **15**, p. 35: Mabeleapudi, Ngamiland, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Range. Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, south to Natal, west through northern Cape Province to Southwest Africa and Angola.

Lygodactylus grotei grotei Sternfeld

1911. *Lygodactylus Grotei* Sternfeld, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 245: Mikindani, etc., Tanganyika Territory.

1920. *Lygodactylus capensis mossambica* Loveridge, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 135: Lumbo, Mozambique.

Range. Tanganyika Territory and Mafia Island, south to Mozambique.

Lygodactylus grotei pakenhami Loveridge
Pemba Island Dwarf-Gecko

1941. *Lygodactylus grotei pakenhami* Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **54**, p. 176: Wete, Pemba Island.

Range. Pemba Island.

Lygodactylus angularis angularis Günther

1893. *Lygodactylus angularis* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1892, p. 555, pl. xxxiii, figs. 1-3: Shire Highlands, Nyasaland.

Range. Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland, west to Northern Rhodesia.

Lygodactylus picturatus gutturalis (Bocage)

1873. *Hemidactylus gutturalis* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **4**, p. 211: Bissau, Portuguese Guinea.

Range. Uganda and Tanganyika Territory (Ujiji only), west to French Congo. Portuguese Guinea.

Lygodactylus picturatus keniensis Parker

1936. *Lygodactylus picturatus keniensis* Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10) **18**, p. 602: Lodwar, Lake Rudolf, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony (north of the Uaso Nyiro).

Lygodactylus picturatus ukerewensis Loveridge

1935. *Lygodactylus picturatus ukerewensis* Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **48**, p. 199: Ukerewe Island, Lake Victoria, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory (in vicinity of Lake Victoria).

Lygodactylus picturatus mombasicus Loveridge

1935. *Lygodactylus picturatus mombasicus* Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **48**, p. 198: Kilindini, Mombasa Island, Kenya Colony.

Range. Coastal Kenya Colony (meets with typical form at both Mombasa and Tanga), south to Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

Lygodactylus picturatus picturatus (Peters)

Yellow-headed Dwarf-Gecko

1868. *Hemidactylus variegatus* Peters (not of Duméril & Bibron:1836), Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 449: "Zanzibar Coast," i.e. Tanganyika Territory.

1870. *Hemidactylus picturatus* Peters (new name for *variegatus* Peters: preoccupied), Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 115.

1896. *Lygodactylus picturatus* vars. *griseus*, *septemlineatus* and *quin-*

quelineatus Tornier (*nomina nuda*), Die Kriechthiere Deutsch-Ost-Afrikas, p. 15: No types or type localities designated.
1928. *Lygodactylus manni* Loveridge, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **72**, Art. 24, p. 1, pl. i: Saranda, Ugogo, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. (Somalia ? or) Kenya Colony (coastal belt from Mombasa) south to Tanganyika Territory and Mozambique (chiefly coast, rivers and railways); Zanzibar and Mafia Islands. Northern Rhodesia and neighboring parts of the Belgian Congo (its present distribution has been complicated by transportation as eggs or adults through human agency).

Lygodactylus picturatus williamsi Loveridge
Turquoise-Blue Dwarf-Gecko

1952. *Lygodactylus picturatus williamsi*[26] Loveridge, Journ. E. Africa Nat. Hist. Soc., vol. "xx," p. "446," = **21**, p. 39: Kimboza Forest, 1000 feet, Eastern Province, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory (known only from the holotype).

Genus **PHYLLODACTYLUS** Gray[27]

1828. *Phyllodactylus* Gray, Spicil. Zool., p. 3. Type by monotypy: *P. pulcher* Gray.
1843. *Euleptes* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 18, 95. Type by original designation: *Phyllodactylus europaeus* Gené.
1843. *Discodactylus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 18, 95. Type by original designation: *Phyllodactylus tuberculosus* Wiegmann.
1845. *Gerrhopygus* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 150. Type by tautonomy: *Diplodactylus gerrhopygus* Wiegmann.
1879. *Paroedura* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) **3**, p. 218. Type by monotypy: *P. sanctijohannis* Günther.

Phyllodactylus wolterstorffi (Tornier)[28]

1900. *Diplodactylus wolterstorffi* Tornier, Zool. Jahrb., Syst., **13**, p. 584, fig. A: Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

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[26] Altered by the then editor to *Williamsi* in some printings, to *villiamsi* in others; both volume number and pagination were in error, so corrected in a subsequent issue by the new editor.

[27] Here used in the new sense proposed by Garth Underwood (1954, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **124**, p. 472) involving the transfer to *Phyllodactylus* of those species with a *Gekko*-type pupil formerly referred to *Diplodactylus*, a genus now restricted to Australia.

[28] Through the kindness of Dr. Heinz Wermuth, I recently had the opportunity of examining the type and a paratype (now M.C.Z. 54700). They reveal some minor defects in Tornier's description, but though there is little to differentiate them from *P. inexpectatus* (Stejneger)of the Seychelles, direct comparison with a specimen of the latter (M.C.Z. 49198) shows that the two are distinct.

Range. Tanganyika Territory (known only from the four types).

Genus **EBENAVIA** Boettger

1878. *Ebenavia* Boettger, Abhand. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges., **11**, p. 276. Type by monotypy: *E. inunguis* Boettger.

Ebenavia sp.[29]

Range. Pemba Island.

Genus **PHELSUMA** Gray

1825. *Phelsuma* Gray, Ann. Philos., (2) **10**, p. 199. Type by monotypy: "*P. crepidianus*," i.e. *Gecko cepedianus* Merrem.

1830. *Anoplopus* Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 142. Type by designation of Fitzinger:1843: *Gecko cepedianus* Merrem.

Phelsuma dubia dubia (Boettger)

1881. *Pachydactylus dubius* Boettger, Zool. Anz., **4**, p. 46: Madagascar.

Range. Coastal Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar Island; Comoro Islands; northwest Madagascar.

Phelsuma madagascariensis parkeri Loveridge

1941. *Phelsuma madagascariensis parkeri* Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **54**, p. 175: Kinowe, Pemba Island.

Range. Pemba Island.

Genus **HOMOPHOLIS** Boulenger

1885. *Homopholis* Boulenger, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., **1**, p. 191. Type by monotypy: *Gecko walbergi* (*sic*) A. Smith.

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[29] Admission of this genus to the East African list rests solely on some geckos newly hatched from eggs, measuring 5 x 6 mm., found at Chokocho and Kinangajuu, Pemba Island, by R. H. Pakenham (1947, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (11) **14**, p. 135). The assignment to *Ebenavia* is unquestionably correct; it was made by H. W. Parker. At my request he very kindly re-examined them *under very high magnification* supplying me with a sketch and the substance of the following:

Scales of head multicarinate, uniform, their size corresponding to the larger body granules; the latter have some indications of a keel, all the dorsal granules appearing to be subimbricate with a surface sculpturing of minute papillae; among them are irregular rows of large rounded tubercles; no enlarged chin shields; no claws. Color above, pale straw, with or without a few, very faint, longitudinal lines that converge upon the base of tail; the dorsal color sharply demarcated from that on the sides of head, neck and flanks, this is dark sepia passing gradually into the light sepia of the undersurface; tail above displays some paired spots anteriorly, while posteriorly it is banded with darker and lighter. This is, of course, hatchling coloration and probably differs from that of the adult. Capture of some adults on Pemba is necessary to settle the point as to whether the species is distinct, or whether *inunguis* Boettger has been introduced from Nosy Bé, Madagascar, and become established on Pemba.

1890. *Platypholis* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 80, pl. vii, fig. 2. Type by monotypy: *P. fasciata* Boulenger.

Homopholis fasciata fasciata (Boulenger)

1890. *Platypholis fasciata* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 77, 81, pl. viii, fig. 2: Mombasa, Kenya Colony.

Range. Northern Kenya Colony, south to Tanganyika Territory.

Genus **PACHYDACTYLUS** Wiegmann

1834. *Pachydactylus* Wiegmann, Herp. Mexicana, p. 19. Type by monotypy: *P. bergii* Wiegmann = *Lacerta geitje* Sparrman.

1843. *Colobopus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 19. Type by original designation: *Anoplopus inunguis* Wagler = *Gecko inunguis* Cuvier, 1817 = *Lacerta geitje* Sparrman, 1778.

1845. *Cantinia* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., pp. 167, 168. Type by monotypy: *Pachydactylus elegans* Gray = *Tarentola capensis* A. Smith.

1864. *Homodactylus* Gray (not Fitzinger:1843), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 59. Type by monotypy: *H. turneri* Gray.

1894. *Elasmodactylus* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 724. Type by monotypy: *E. tuberculosus* Boulenger.

Pachydactylus bibronii turneri (Gray)

1864. *Homodactylus turneri* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 59, pl. ix, fig. 2: Tete, Mozambique.

1910. *Pachydactylus bibronii* var. *stellatus* Werner, Denks. Med.-Nat. Ges. Jena, **16**, p. 309: Great Namaqualand, Southwest Africa.

Range. Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika Territory, south to Mozambique, west through Nyasaland; the Rhodesias; Transvaal; Bechuanaland and Orange Free State to Little Namaqualand and adjacent Cape Province, north through Southwest Africa to southern Angola.

Pachydactylus tetensis Loveridge

1952. *Pachydactylus tetensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **110**, p. 175, pl. v, fig. 3: Mwanza Rocks, Kasumbadedza, near Tete, Mozambique.

Range. Near Liwale, Tanganyika Territory, south to Mozambique (on south bank of the Zambezi).

Pachydactylus tuberculosus (Boulenger)

1894. *Elasmodactylus tuberculosus* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 723, 727, pl. xlvii, fig. 2: Lower Congo.

1896. *Pachydactylus boulengeri* Tornier, Die Kriechthiere Deutsch-Ost-Afrikas, p. 26, pl. ii, fig. 1: Tabora and Kakoma, Tanganyika Territory.

1913. *Elasmodactylus triedrus* Boulenger, Revue Zool. Afr., **3**, p. 104, figs. —: Kikondja, Katanga, Belgian Congo.

Range. Tanga, Tanganyika Territory, southwest to Nyamkolo, Northern Rhodesia; west to Lower Congo River; Belgian Congo.

Family AGAMIDAE

Genus **AGAMA** Daudin[30]

1802. *Agama* Daudin (part), Hist. Nat. Rept., **3**, pp. 333, 356. Type by subsequent designation: *A. colonorum* Daudin (part) = *Lacerta agama* Linnaeus.

1817. *Trapelus* Cuvier, Règne Animal, **2**, p. 35. Type by monotypy: *Agame variabile* Geoffroy = *Agama mutabilis* Merrem.

1826. *Tapaya* Fitzinger, Neue Class. Rept., pp. 17, 49. Type by subsequent designation: *Agama orbicularis* Cuvier = *Lacerta hispida* Linnaeus.

1833. *Cyclosaurus* Wagler, Isis von Oken, col. 894. Type by original designation: *Agama orbicularis* Daudin = *Lacerta hispida* Linnaeus.

1843. *Phrynopsis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 17, 79. Type by original designation: *Agama atra* Daudin.

1843. *Podorrhoa* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 18, 80. Type by original designation: *Agama colonorum* Daudin = *Lacerta agama* Linnaeus.

1843. *Pseudotrapelus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 18, 81. Type by original designation: *Agama sinaita* Heyden.

1843. *Planodes* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 18, 81. Type by original designation: *Agama agilis* Olivier.

1843. *Trapeloidis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 18, 81. Type by original designation: *Lacerta sanguinolenta* Pallas.

1843. *Psammorrhoa* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 18, 81. Type by original designation: *Agama aculcata* Merrem.

1843. *Eremioplanis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 18, 82. Type by original designation: *Trapelus aegyptius* Cuvier = *Agama mutabilis* Merrem.

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[30] Elimination of *Stellio* Laurenti (part), 1768, Syn. Rept., p. 56, was achieved by subsequent designation of its type as *S. saxatilis* Laurenti by Stejneger, in M. A. Smith, 1933, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. for 1932, **35**, p. 619. *S. saxatilis*, being based on Seba, 1735, Locup. Rerum Nat. Thesaurus, **2**, pl. lxxix, fig. 4, is declared unrecognizable. The genus *Stellio* has been used in other senses by Schneider (1792); Latreille (1802); Wagler (1830) and others.

Intentionally omitted from the synonymy are obvious misspellings such as *Trapetus* Oken (1817); *Tapelus* Gray (1825); *Cyoclosaurus* Wagler (1833).

1843. *Acanthocercus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 18, 84. Type by original designation: *Stellio cyanogaster* Rüppell.

1845. *Laudakia* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 254. Type by monotypy: *Agama tuberculata* Gray.

1845. *Isodactylus* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 259. Type by monotypy: *Agama sinaita* Heyden.

1854. *Plocederma* Blyth, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, **23**, p. 738. Type by monotypy: *Laudakia* (*Plocederma*) *melanura* Blyth.

1856. *Brachysaura* Blyth, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, **25**, p. 448. Type by monotypy: *B. ornata* Blyth = *Agama minor* Hardwicke & Gray.

1860. *Barycephalus* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 150. Type by monotypy: *B. sykesii* Günther = *Agama tuberculata* Gray.

1895. *Xenagama* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 534. Type by original designation: *Uromastix batilliferus* Vaillant.

Agama ruppelli occidentalis Parker[31]
Western Arboreal-Agama

1932. *Agama rueppelli occidentalis* Parker, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **38**, p. 225: near mouth of Kaliokwell River, Lake Rudolf, Kenya Colony.

Range. Southern Ethiopia to northern Kenya Colony.

Agama ruppelli septentrionalis Parker
Southern Arboreal-Agama

1932. *Agama rueppelli septentrionalis* Parker, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **38**, p. 225: Mount Nyero (as Njiro); Madago's village; Voi and Mbunyi, Kenya Colony.

Range. Central and southern Kenya Colony.

Agama hispida armata Peters[32] Peters' Spiny Agama

1854. *Agama armata* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 616: Rios de Sena; Tete, Mozambique.

Range. Tanganyika Territory, south through Mozambique; Nyasaland and the Rhodesias to Natal.

Agama mossambica mossambica Peters Mozambique Agama

1854. *Agama mossambica* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 616: Coast of Mozambique.

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[31] *A. vaillanti* Boulenger is a synonym of *A. r. ruppelli* Vaillant of Ethiopia and the Somalilands. Kenya records of *vaillanti* should be referred to one or other of Parker's races.

[32] Early East African records of *hispida* or *hispida distanti* Boulenger should be referred to this race, the other two races being South African.

1874. *Agama cariniventris* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 159: Zanzibar Coast; i.e. Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory, south through northern Mozambique and Nyasaland to Northern Rhodesia.[33]

Agama mossambica montana Barbour & Loveridge[34]
Montane Rock-Agama

1928. *Agama mossambica montana* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 147: below Bagilo, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Usambara and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Agama agama agama (Linnaeus) Common Rock-Agama

1758. *Lacerta agama* Linnaeus (part), Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 207: "America" (error).

1802. *Agama colonorum* Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., **3**, p. 356: "Amérique meridionale," etc. (error).

1831. *Agama Occipitalis* Gray, in Griffith, Animal Kingdom, **9**, Synopsis, p. 56: Africa.

1877. *Agama colonorum* var. *congica* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 612: Chinchoxo, Cabinda.

1877. *Agama picticauda* Peters (? part[35]) Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 612: "Ada Foah," i.e. ? Adafer, Mauretania, French West Africa; Accra, Gold Coast; also Cameroon.

Range. Southern Sudan and Uganda, west to Nigeria, south to Angola.

Agama agama lionotus Boulenger Kenya Rock-Agama

1896. *Agama lionotus* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 214, pl. viii: southeast of Lake Rudolf, Kenya Colony.

Range. Eastern Uganda (Suk), southeast to Voi, Kenya Colony.

Agama agama usambarae Barbour & Loveridge
Usambara Rock-Agama

1928. *Agama colonorum usambarae* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus.

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[33] The two young agamas from Athi Plains, Kenya Colony, referred to *mossambica* by Mocquard (1902, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **8**, p. 405) are possibly *A. a. lionotus*, a species that occurs there (M.C.Z. 44260-1).

[34] I have long thought that *montana* is a full species but, pending a thorough revision of the entire genus, consider it is best left as described. *A. m. mossambica* occurs on the lower slopes of the Uluguru range.

[35] While Cameroon specimens are unquestionably *A. a. agama*, our Gold Coast material seems nearer to the western race *A. a. africana* Hallowell. The question cannot be settled until a series from Ada Foah has been studied, being an area where the races meet.

Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 150, pl. ii, fig. 1: Soni, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Agama agama elgonis Lönnberg Elgon Rock-Agama

1922. *Agama elgonis* Lönnberg, Arkiv. Zool., **14**, No. 12, p. 2: Mount Elgon, Kenya Colony.

1932. *Agama agama turuensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **72**, p. 376: Unyanganyi, Turu, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uganda and Kenya slopes of Mount Elgon, south to Usandawi in central Tanganyika Territory.

Agama agama dodomae Loveridge Dodoma Rock-Agama

1923. *Agama lionotus* var. *dodomae* Loveridge, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 944: Dodoma, Ugogo, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Central to southwestern Tanganyika Territory.

Agama agama ufipae Loveridge Ufipa Rock-Agama

1932. *Agama agama ufipae* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **72**, p. 377: near Kipili, Ufipa, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Western Tanganyika Territory (Lake Tanganyika).

Agama planiceps mwanzae Loveridge Mwanza Rock-Agama

1923. *Agama lionotus* var. *mwanzae* Loveridge, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 945: Shanwa, Mwanza, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Northwestern Tanganyika Territory.

Agama planiceps caudospina Meek Elmenteita Rock-Agama

1910. *Agama caudospina* Meek, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Series, **7**, p. 407: Lake Elmenteita, Kenya Colony.

1935. *Agama agama kaimosae* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **79**, p. 10: near Kaimosi, Kakamega, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony.

Agama annectens Blanford Eritrean Rock-Agama

1870. *Agama annectens* Blanford, Zool. Abyssinia, p. 446, fig. —: ''Sooroo'' i.e. Suru Pass, Eritrea.

Range. Eritrea, Ethiopia and the Somalilands, south to northern Kenya Colony.

Agama cyanogaster (Rüppell) Black-necked Arboreal-Agama

1835. *Stellio cyanogaster* Rüppell, Neue Wirbelth. Fauna Abyssinica, Amphib., p. 10, pl. v: Massaua, Eritrea.

1849. *Agama atricollis* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., App., p. 14: Natal, South Africa.

1851. *Stellio Capensis* A. Duméril, Cat. Méthod. Coll. Rept. Mus. Paris, p. 106: "Cape of Good Hope," i.e. South Africa.

1866. *Stellio nigricollis* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **1**, p. 43: Duque de Braganca, Huila Plateau, Mossamedes, Angola.

1894. *Agama gregorii* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 86: Mkonumbi, near Lamu, Kenya Colony.

Range. Eritrea, south through Ethiopia; Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory (apparently absent from the coastal islands of Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia!) to Natal, northwest through Bechuanaland to Ovamboland, Southwest Africa; Angola and Belgian Congo.

Family CHAMAELEONIDAE[36]

Genus **CHAMAELEO** Laurenti

1763. *Chamaeleon* Gronovius,[37] Zoophyl. Gronov. . . ., p. 12.

1768. *Chamaeleo* Laurenti, Syn. Rept., p. 45. Type by subsequent designation: *C. parisiensium* Laurenti = *Lacerta chamaeleon* Linnaeus.

1839. *Diceros* Swainson, Nat. Hist. Fishes, Amph. Rept., **2**, pp. 347, 369. Type by monotypy: *D. bifurcatus* Swainson.

1839. *Trioceros* Swainson, Nat. Hist. Fishes, Amph. Rept., **2**, pp. 347, 369. Type by monotypy: *T. grayii* Swainson.

1843. *Triceras* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 15, 42. Type by original designation: *Chamaeleo oweni* Gray.

1843. *Furcifer* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 15, 42. Type by original designation: *Chamaeleon bifidus* Brongniart.

1843. *Bradypodion* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., pp. 15, 43. Type by original designation: *Chamaeleon pumilus* Latreille = *Lacerta pumila* Gmelin.

1846. *Bradypodium* Agassiz, Nomen. Zool., Index Univers., p. 52. Emendation for *Bradypodion* Fitzinger.

1865. *Apola* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1864, pp. 467, 473. Type by monotypy: *Chamaeleo lateralis* Gray.

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[36] CHAMAELEONTIDAE, derived from CHAMAELEONTES Fitzinger (1843: 41) is rejected. This family was for long referred to a separate suborder (RHIPTOGLOSSA) on account of the peculiar projectile tongue possessed by all its members. In recent years, however, this separation has been considered of less significance than the obvious relationship to the AGAMIDAE, from which stock chameleons appear to have been derived.

[37] A work specifically rejected from taxonomic purposes in rule 89 of the Internat. Comm. Zool. Nomencl.—cf. 1926, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **39**, p. 103. Omitted are the numerous variations such as: *Chameleo* (Bonnaterre: 1789); *Cameleo* (Bosc: 1803); *Camaeleo* (Duméril: 1806); *Chameleon* (Fleming: 1822); *Chaelio* (A. Smith: 1831); *Chamaeleon* (Fitzinger: 1843); *Camaeleon* (Duméril & Bibron: 1863); some intentional emendations, others due to carelessness.

1865. *Pterosaurus* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1864, pp. 467, 473. Type by monotypy: *Chamaeleo cristatus* Stutchbury.

1865. *Microsaura*[38] Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1864, pp. 467, 473. Type by monotypy: *M. melanocephala* Gray.

1865. *Phumanola* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1864, pp. 467, 474. Type by monotypy: *Chamaeleo namaquensis* A. Smith.

1865. *Lophosaura* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1864, pp. 468, 474. Type by restriction: *Lacerta pumila* Gmelin.

1865. *Calumma* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1864, pp. 468, 476. Type by monotypy: *Chamaeleo cucullatus* Gray.

1865. *Crassonota* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1864, pp. 468, 477. Type by monotypy: *Chamacleo nasutus* Duméril & Bibron.

1865. *Ensirostris* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1864, pp. 468, 478. Type by monotypy: *E. melleri* Gray.

1865. *Sauroceras* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1864, pp. 468, 478. Type by monotypy: *Chamaeleo rhinoceratus* Gray.

1865. *Dicranosaura* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1864, pp. 468, 478. Type by restriction: *Chamaeleo bifurcus* Gray = *C. bifidus* Brongniart.

1865. *Cyneosaura* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1864, pp. 468, 479. Type by monotypy: *Chamaeleo pardalis* Cuvier.

1865. *Calyptrosaura* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1864, p. 468. Type by present designation: *Chamaeleo calyptratus* A. Duméril.

1865. *Erizia* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1864, p. 471. Type by present designation: *Chamaeleo senegalensis* Daudin.

1865. *Dilepis* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1864, p. 472. Type by tautonomy: *Chamaeleo dilepis* Leach.

1865. *Archaius* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1864, p. 475. Type by present designation: *Chamaeleo tigris* Kuhl.

1956. *Bicuspis* Loveridge, Breviora (Cambridge, Mass.), No. 59, p. 2. Type by original designation: *Rhampholeon marshalli* Boulenger.[39]

Chamaeleo senegalensis senegalensis Daudin
Senegal Chameleon

1802. *Chamaeleo senegalensis* Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., **4**, p. 203: Region watered by the Senegal and Niger Rivers; Gambia and Guinea.

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[38] *Microsaura*. Under this name FitzSimons (1943: Transvaal Mus. Mem., 1, p. 158), following Power (1932: Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 209) who, however, used *Lophosaura*, would grant generic status to a group of South African chameleons of which the best known is *pumilus*. If this course is followed, then *Bradypodion* (*Bradypodium* of Gray) Fitzinger takes precedence over *Microsaura*, for Fitzinger definitely states: "Typus. *Cham. pumilus* Latr." Tentatively I prefer to regard the group as subgeneric, but those who differ should remove these three genera from the synonymy of *Chamaeleo*.

[39] A prehensile-tailed species, but with the bicuspid claws of a *Rhampholeon*; occupying an intermediate position between the two genera, hence *Bicuspis*..

1863. *Chamaeleo laevigatus* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 95: Five hundred miles south of Khartoum, Sudan.

1864. *Chamaeleon senegalensis* var. *?leiocephalus* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 471: Type in British Museum. No locality.

1887. *Chamaeleon sphaeropholis* Reichenow, Zool. Anz., **10**, p. 370: Kagera, west of Lake Victoria, Tanganyika Territory.

1951. *Chamaeleon senegalensis* v. *Tibatiensis* Monard, Mem. Inst. Franc. Afrique Noire (Sci. Nat.), No. 1, p. 141: Tibati, French Cameroon.

Range. Sudan, east to Eritrea, south through Ethiopia to Uganda; Kenya Colony and western Tanganyika Territory. Recorded from Angola and the Belgian Congo, northwest to Sierra Leone (M.C.Z. material) and Senegal.

Chamaeleo senegalensis anchietae Bocage[40]

Angola Chameleon

1872. *Chamaeleo Anchietae* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **4**, p. 72, fig. —: Huila, Mossamedes, Angola.

1950. *Chamaeleo* (*Apola*) *vinckei* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **43**, p. 349: Swampy grassland sources of the Lofoi River at 1750 metres, near Kundelungu Plateau Research Station, Katanga, Belgian Congo.

1952. *?Chamaeleo anchietae mertensi* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr. **46**, p. 18: Muneshele, 1400 metres, Fizi Territory, Kivu, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

1952. *?Chamaeleo anchietae marunguensis* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **46**, p. 19: Kipiri, 2000 metres, Marungu Plateau, Baudouinville Territory, Tanganyika Province, Belgian Congo.

Range. Highlands of southern Tanganyika Territory, west through highlands of eastern and southern Belgian Congo to Angola.

Chamaeleo gracilis gracilis Hallowell Graceful Chameleon

1842. *Chamaeleo gracilis* Hallowell, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **8**, p. 324, pl. xviii: Liberia.

1856. *Chamaeleo granulosus* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 147: West Africa.

1856. *Chamaeleo Burchelli* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 147: Fernando Po.

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[40] I have not seen *mertensi* and *marungensis* which were based on scanty material (a ♂, ♀ and juvenile of the former, two ♀♀ of the latter), but I have compared a ♀ paratype of *vinckei* (M.C.Z. 53262) with a Tanganyika ♀ (M.C.Z. 31186) and failed to find differences that would justify its description.

1885. *Chamaeleo (Chamaeleo) Simoni* Boettger, Ber. Offenbach Ver. Naturk., p. 175, footnote: Mountains of Ashanti, Gold Coast.

Range. French Somaliland, south through Uganda and Kenya Colony to northern Tanganyika Territory (Longido and Meru Mountains), west through the Belgian Congo (? and Angola) where it meets with the race *etiennei* Schmidt (characterized by spurless ♂♂) found around Banana; northwest (though not definitely reported from the French Congo; Nigeria and Dahomey) to Senegal.

Chamaeleo dilepis roperi Boulenger[41]

Spurless Flap-necked Chameleon

1890. *Chamaeleon roperi* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 85, pl. viii, fig. 4: Kilifi, north of Mombasa, Kenya Colony.

Range. Eastern Kenya Colony (Meru to Tana River) and northeast Tanganyika Territory (around Kilimanjaro Mtn. only).

Chamaeleo dilepis quilensis Bocage[42] (doubtfully distinct)

1866. *Chamaeleo dilepis* var. *Quilensis* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **1**, p. 59: Rio Quilo, north of Cabinda, Cabinda.

1887. *Chamaeleon parvilobus* Boulenger, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 449, pl. xxxix, fig. 5: Natal; French Congo; Cameroon.

Range. (in part, being based solely on material in the M.C.Z. from) Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Southern Rhodesia; Transvaal; Zululand; Natal; Southwest Africa; Angola; Belgian Congo; French Congo; French Cameroon.

Chamaeleo dilepis dilepis Leach[43]

Spurred Flap-necked Chameleon

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[41] Distinguished only by the ♂♂ being spurless like the ♀♀; being identifiable only on the basis of adult ♂♂, records require careful screening and the range working out with considerable care.

[42] As this form, whose ♂♂ are usually spurred, is separable from *d. dilepis* solely on the small size of its occipital flaps, subadult *d. dilepis* are apt to be reported as *d. quilensis* with resulting confusion. M.C.Z. material reveals *both* forms as present in five widely scattered countries. While a good series from a given locality is likely to be readily assignable to one form or the other, solitary specimens are often intermediate in the degree of flap development. That we are dealing with two sibling species seems improbable. FitzSimons (1943, Transvaal Mus. Mem. No. 1, pp. 155-156) resolves that dilemma by according *quilensis* varietal rank in order to indicate that it is something less than a subspecies. His volume should be consulted for records of *both* forms south of the Zambezi.

[43] Other apparently valid races occurring on the periphery of British East Africa, and approached by individuals within the territories, are:

Chamaeleo dilepis petersii Gray, 1864, of Mozambique.

Chamaeleo dilepis isabellinus Günther, 1893 (1892), from the Shire Highlands of Nyasaland.

Chamaeleo dilepis ruspolii Boettger, 1893, from Ogaden, Somalia.

1819. *Chamaeleo dilepis* Leach, in Bowdich, Miss. Ashantee, App., p. 493: French Congo.

1820. *Chamaeleo bilobus* Kuhl, Beitr. Zool. Anat., **1**, p. 104: French Congo.

1820. *Chamaeleo planiceps* Merrem, Vers. Syst. Amph., p. 162: Africa.

1864. *Chamaeleon petersii* var. *kirkii* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 470: East Africa.

1866. *Chamaeleo Capellii* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **1**, pp. 42, 59: Benguela, Angola.

1903. *Chamaeleo angusticoronatus* Barbour, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **16**, p. 61: Zanzibar Island.

Range. (in part, being based solely on material in the M.C.Z. from) Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Pemba and Zanzibar Islands; Nyasaland; Northern Rhodesia; Southern Rhodesia; Cabinda; Belgian Congo.

Chamaeleo bitaeniatus bitaeniatus Fischer[44]

Side-striped Chameleon

1884. *Chamaeleo bitaeniatus* Fischer, Jahrb. Hamburg, Wiss. Anst., **1**, p. 23, pl. ii, figs. 7a-b: Lake Naivasha, Kenya Colony.

1887. *Chamaeleo bivittatus* (*lapsus: nomen nudum*) F. Müller, Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel, **8**, p. 294: Witu, Kenya Colony.

Range. Ethiopia and Somalia, south through Uganda and Kenya Colony to northern and western Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo bitaeniatus ellioti Günther

Montane Side-striped Chameleon

1895. *Chamaeleon Ellioti* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **15**, p. 524, pl. xxi, fig. A: Bugoye, east foot of Ruwenzori Mountains, Uganda.

1912. *Chamaeleon bitaeniatus graueri* Sternfeld, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 380, pl. xv, figs. 19-21, pl. xvii, fig. 33: Bugoie and Rugege Forests above 2000 metres, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

1912. *Chamaeleon bitaeniatus tornieri* Sternfeld, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 383, pl. xvii, fig. 35: Lendu Plateau, Ituri District, Belgian Congo.

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[44] Owing to sexual or individual variation, members of the *bitaeniatus* group are exceptionally difficult to place. Most large series are likely to contain one or more individuals strikingly different from the rest, and such outstanding specimens are apt to receive names. In addition to those listed, or tentatively synonymized, here, two others have recently been described from neighbouring territories. These are *C. b. kinetensis* K. P. Schmidt (1943) from Mount Kineti at 10,458 feet, Imatong Mountains, southern Sudan, which appears to be intermediate between typical *bitaeniatus* and *b. ellioti;* also *C. b. schoutedeni* Laurent (1952) from Kabumbe Valley at 2400 metres, Kabobo Mountain, Albertville Territory, Tanganyika Province, Belgian Congo.

1922. *Chamaeleon Bequaerti* Witte, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **10**, p. 69, pl. ii, fig. 1: Beni, Kivu District, Belgian Congo.

Range. Mountains (usually below 9000 feet) of western Uganda; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the adjacent Belgian Congo.

Chamaeleo bitaeniatus rudis Boulenger

Ruwenzori Side-striped Chameleon

1906. *Chamaeleon rudis* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **18**, p. 473: Ruwenzori Mountains above 10,000 feet, Uganda.

1933. *Chamaeleon Burgeoni* Witte, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **24**, p. 120, fig. —: Mombasa, near Lubero, Kivu District, Belgian Congo.

Range. Mountains (usually above 9000 feet) of western Uganda; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the adjacent Belgian Congo.

Chamaeleo bitaeniatus schubotzi Sternfeld

Kenya Side-striped Chameleon

1912. *Chamaeleon bitaeniatus schubotzi* Sternfeld, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 381, pl. xv, fig. 24; pl. xvii, fig. 34: Mount Kenya, 14,000 feet, Kenya Colony.

Range. Alpine zones of Mounts Kinangop and Kenya, Kenya Colony; Mounts Kilimanjaro and Nguru, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo bitaeniatus höhnelii Steindachner

High-casqued Chameleon

1891. *Chamaeleon Höhnelii* Steindachner, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien., **100**, Abt. 1, p. 309, pl. i, figs. 1-1a: Laikipia, 6000 feet, Kenya Colony.

1891. *Chamaeleon leikipiensis* Steindachner, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **100**, Abt. 1, p. 311, pl. i, figs. 2-2a: Laikipia, 6000 feet, Kenya Colony.

1912. *Chamaeleon bitaeniatus bergeri* Sternfeld, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, pp. 380-381, pl. xiv, fig. 16; pl. xvi, fig. 31: ''Sirgoi nordl. von Ravine,'' i.e. Sergoit, north of Eldama Ravine Station, Kenya Colony (erroneously given as ''Sirgoi südlich von Ravine,'' in a later paper of 1912).

Range. Highlands (usually below 9000 feet) of eastern Uganda and Kenya Colony.

Chamaeleo bitaeniatus altaeelgonis Loveridge

Alpine High-casqued Chameleon

1935. *Chamaeleon bitaeniatus altaeelgonis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **79**, p. 15: Kaburomi, 10,500 feet, Mount Elgon, Uganda.

Range. Alpine zone (above 10,000 feet) of Mount Elgon, Uganda and Kenya Colony.

Chamaeleo goetzei goetzei Tornier
Tanganyika Goetze Chameleon

1899. *Chamaeleon Goetzei* Tornier, Zool. Anz., **22**, p. 413, pl. ii, fig. 3: Uhehe, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uzungwe; Ubena; Ukinga; Rungwe and Poroto Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo laterispinis Loveridge Spiny-sided Chameleon

1932. *Chamaeleon laterispinis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **72**, p. 381: Kigogo, 6000 feet, Uzungwe Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uzungwe Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo incornutus Loveridge Ukinga Hornless Chameleon

1932. *Chamaeleon incornutus* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **72**, p. 380: Madehani, 7000 feet, Ukinga Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Ukinga; Rungwe and Poroto Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo tempeli Tornier Tubercle-nosed Chameleon

1899. *Chamaeleon Tempeli* Tornier, Zool. Anz., **22**, p. 411, pl. ii, figs. 2, 4: Uzungwe Mountains, Uhehe, Tanganyika Territory.

1900. *Chamaeleon tempeli* var. *wolffi* Tornier, Zool. Jahrb. Syst. **13**, p. 613, fig. G (captions reversed and an 'f' dropped from first *wolffi*): ''Tardalla,'' i.e. Tandala, Ukinga Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uzungwe; Ubena and Ukinga Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo melleri (Gray) Giant One-horned Chameleon

1864. *Ensirostris melleri* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 478, pl. xxxii, fig. 1: ''Mountains in the interior of East Africa'' (as collected by Dr. Meller of Zomba, restricted by Loveridge (1953) to Zomba Mountain, Nyasaland).

Range. Savanna Forests of Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland.

Chamaeleo spinosus Matschie Rosette-nosed Chameleon

1892. *Chamaeleon spinosus* Matschie, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 105: Derema, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin Forests of Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo tenuis Matschie Single Soft-horned Chameleon

1892. *Chamaeleon tenuis* Matschie, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 106; Derema, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin Forests of Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo xenorhinus Boulenger
Single Welded-horn Chameleon

1901. *Chamaeleon xenorhinus* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **2**, p. 135, pl. xii: Ruwenzori Mountains, 6000 feet, Uganda.

1929. *Chamaeleo carpenteri* Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10) **3**, p. 280, fig.: Ruwenzori Mountains, 6500 feet, Uganda.

Range. Virgin Forests (above 6000 feet) of Ruwenzori Mountains, Uganda.

Chamaeleo fischeri excubitor Barbour
Kenya Hornless Chameleon

1911. *Chamaeleo tenuis excubitor* Barbour, October 31, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **24**, p. 219: Meru District, Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony.

1911. *Chamaeleon affinis embuensis* Lönnberg, November 16, Svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., **47**, No. 6, p. 19, pl. ii, fig. 3: Forest on eastern slopes of Mount Kenya, one day's march from Embu Boma, Kenya Colony.

Range. Virgin forests of Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony.

Chamaeleo fischeri uthmölleri Müller
Hanang Hornless Chameleon[45]

1938. *Chamaeleo uthmölleri* Müller, Zool. Anz., **122**, p. 20, figs. 1-2: Mount Hanang (Gurui or Guruwe) at 2300 feet, central Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forest of Mount Hanang, between Mkalama and Kondoa Irangi, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo fischeri tavetanus Steindachner
Kilimanjaro Two-horned Chameleon

1891. *Chamaeleon tavetanus* Steindachner, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **28**, p. 142: Taveta Forest, Kenya Colony.

1891. *Chamaeleon tavetensis* Steindachner, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **100**, Abt. 1, p. 312, pl. i, figs. 3-3a: Taveta Forest, Kenya Colony.

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[45] Assuming that the sexing of the only known specimen is a ♂ as stated.

1891. *Chamaeleo abbotti* Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **14**, p. 353, fig. —: Mount Kilimanjaro, 4500 feet, Tanganyika Territory.

1893. *Chamaeleo taitensis* "Steind." (*sic*) Stejneger (*lapsus* for *tavetanus*), Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **16**, p. 724.

Range. Virgin forests of Teita Mountains, Kenya Colony, west to Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo fischeri multituberculatus Nieden

Western Usambara Two-horned Chameleon

1913. *Chamaeleon fischeri multituberculatus* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, pp. 244, 248, figs. 27-29, pl. xv, fig. 7; pl. xvi, fig. 11: "Phillipshof bei Wilhelmstal," i.e. Magamba, near Lushoto, western Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

1913. *Chamaeleon fischeri werneri* Nieden (not of Tornier), Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freude Berlin, pp. 243, 248, figs. 19-26, pl. xv, fig. 6; pl. xvi, fig. 10: Ambangula and Mlalo, western Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forests of western Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo fischeri fischeri Reichenow

Eastern Usambara Two-horned Chameleon

1887. *Chamaeleon Fischeri* Reichenow, Zool. Anz., **10**, p. 371: Nguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

1895. *Chamaeleon matschiei* Werner, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **45**, p. 192: Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

1902. *Chamaeleon tornieri* Werner, Zool. Jahrb. Syst., **15**, p. 417, pl. xxiv: "Mozambique" (presumably in error).

1913. *Chamaeleon fischeri vosseleri* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, pp. 241, 247, figs. 11-18, pl. xv, fig. 5; pl. xvi, fig. 9: Amani; Bulwa; Nguelo in Usambara Mountains; Magrotto Mountain; Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.[46]

Range. Virgin forests of eastern Usambara Mountains, south to Nguru Mountain, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo fischeri uluguruensis Loveridge

Uluguru Two-horned Chameleon

1957. *Chamaeleo fischeri uluguruensis* Loveridge, Tanganyika Notes and Records, No. 43, p. 3: Kingokwa, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forests of the Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

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[46] Restricted as the author also lists Ukami, which is in the Uluguru Mountains; and Usaramo, i.e. Dar es Salaam region, in error.

Chamaeleo fülleborni Tornier Poroto Three-horned Chameleon

1900. *Chamaeleon fülleborni* Tornier, Zool. Jahrb. Syst., **13**, p. 614, fig. H: "Nonde-Nike," i.e. Konde and Nyika (tribes); also "Ngosi- oder Peroto-Berges um 2200 m." i..e. Ngosi or Poroto Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Ngosi Volcano, Poroto Mountains, Ukonde, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo werneri Tornier Uzungwe Three-horned Chameleon

1899. *Chamaeleon Werneri* Tornier, Zool. Anz., **22**, p. 258, fig. 1: "Maschona-Gebiet," later corrected to Uzungwe Mountains, Uhehe, Tanganyika Territory.

1932. *Chamaeleon werneri dabagae* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **72**, p. 379: Dabaga, Uzungwe Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uluguru and Uzungwe Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo johnstoni johnstoni Boulenger
Ruwenzori Three-horned Chameleon

1901. *Chamaeleon johnstoni* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **2**, p. 136, pl. xiii: Ruwenzori Mountains, 6000 feet, Uganda.

1911. *Chamaeleon graueri* Steindachner, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **48**, p. 177: Mountains northwest of Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo.

1912. *Chamaeleon johnstoni affinis* Sternfeld (not Rüppell), Wiss. Ergebn. Deut. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 262, pl. vii, fig. 3: Virgin forest behind boundary mountains on northwest shore of Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo.

Range. Virgin forests of Uganda; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the adjacent Belgian Congo.

Chamaeleo jacksonii Boulenger
Kikuyu Three-horned Chameleon

1896. *Chamaeleon Jacksonii* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **17**, p. 376: "Uganda" (error), later amended to Kikuyu, near Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

1903. *Chamaeleon jacksoni* var. *vauerescecae* Tornier, Zool. Jahrb. Syst., **19**, p. 176: Nairobi, 6000 feet, Kikuyu, Kenya Colony.

Range. Highlands of Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleo deremensis Matschie
Usambara Three-horned Chameleon

1892. *Chamaeleon deremensis* Matschie, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 103; Derema, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

INTRODUCED

Chamaeleo oustaleti Mocquard[47] Malagasy Giant Chameleon

1894. *Chamaeleon Oustaleti* Mocquard, C. R. Soc. Philom. Paris, No. 9, p. 3; and 1895 (1894), Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (8), **7**, p. 113: Betsileo and Diego Suarez, Madagascar.

Range. Madagascar; but introduced into Ngong Forest, near Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

Genus BROOKESIA Gray[48]

1865. *Brookesia* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1864, pp. 468, 476. Type by monotypy: *Chamaeleo superciliaris* Kuhl.

1874. *Rhampholeon* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 443, fig. —. Type by monotypy: *Chamaeleo spectrum* Buchholz.

1942. *Evoluticauda* Angel, Mem. Acad. Malgache, No. 36, pp. 154, 178. Type by subsequent selection: *Brookesia nasus* Boulenger.[49]

Brookesia kerstenii robecchi (Boulenger)
Somalia Pigmy-Chameleon

1892. *Rhampholeon robecchii* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova for 1891, (2) **12**, p. 13, pl. i, fig. 3: "Wuorandi," i.e. Warandi, *ca.* 5° 42′ N., 47° 38′ E., Somalia.

1897. *Rhampholeon mandera* Meek, Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Zool. Series, **1**, p. 183: Mandera, British Somaliland.

Range. British Somaliland, south through Somalia to northern Kenya Colony.

Brookesia kerstenii kerstenii (Peters)
Kenya Pigmy-Chameleon

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[47] On April 11, 1951, Miss V. Hardy-Mason brought to the Coryndon Memorial Museum a giant chameleon which she had captured alive at Ngong in an area undergoing deforestation.

The reptile, a male, measures 18¾ inches from end of snout to tip of tail, the latter forming 10 inches of the total. The snout does not terminate in a horn, but from the crown of the head between the eyes there rises steeply a helmetlike casque with strongly compressed median ridge. From behind this, along the spinal ridge and, to a lesser extent, along the prehensile tail, is a continuous serrated ridge formed of spinelike conical scales. A.L.

[48] Though *Rhampholeon* is inseparable from *Brookesia* on the basis of the external characters cited by Günther and Boulenger, it may well rank as a subgenus on the basis of the anatomical differences described by Parker (1942, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **91**, pp. 80-81, fig. 8). In this sense all East African short-tailed chameleons are probably referable to the subgenus *Rhampholeon* whose range is Tropical Africa and Madagascar.

[49] As Angel designated no type for his genus *Evoluticauda*, I suggest the included *Brookesia nasus* be regarded as the type.

1868. *Chamaeleo Kerstenii* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 449: "Wanga," i.e. Wange, south of Mombasa, Kenya Colony.

Range. Northern Kenya Colony, south to Tanganyika Territory.

Brookesia nchisiensis Loveridge Pitless Pigmy-Chameleon

1953. *Brookesia nchisiensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **110**, p. 190, pl. iii, fig. 1: Nchisi Forest, 5000 feet, Nchisi Mountain, Nyasaland.

Range. Virgin forests of southwestern Tanganyika Territory, south to Nchisi Mountain, Nyasaland.

Brookesia brevicaudata (Matschie)
Bearded Pigmy-Chameleon

1892. *Chamaeleon* (*Brookesia*) *brevicaudatus* Matschie (19.viii.92, *fide* publishers), Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 107: Derema, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

1893. *Rhampholeon Boettgeri* Pfeffer, Mitt. Naturhist. Mus. Hamburg for 1892, **10**, p. 76, pl. i, figs. 6-7: Bagamoyo, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Coastal Tanganyika Territory.

Brookesia brachyura ionidesi Loveridge
Beardless Pigmy-Chameleon

1951. *Brookesia ionidesi* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **106**, p. 179: Kilwa, Southern Province, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Southeastern Tanganyika Territory.

Brookesia temporalis (Matschie) Pitted Pigmy-Chameleon

1892. *Chamaeleon* (*Brookesia*) *temporalis* Matschie, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 108: Derema, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forests of Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Brookesia spectrum boulengeri (Steindachner)
Spectral Pigmy-Chameleon

1911. *Rhampholeon boulengeri* Steindachner, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **48**, p. 178: Mountains northwest of Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo.

Range. Virgin forests of western Uganda and eastern Belgian Congo.

Family SCINCIDAE

Genus **MABUYA** Fitzinger

1815. *Mabuya* Rafinesque, Anal. Nat. (Palermo), p. 16. *Nomen nudum.*

1826. *Mabuya* Fitzinger (part), Neue Class. Rept., pp. 23, 52. Type by tautonomy: *M. dominicensis* Fitzinger = *Lacertus mabouya* Lacépède which Fitzinger lists as a synonym.

1826. *Spondylurus* Fitzinger, Neue Class. Rept., p. 23 only. Type by monotypy: *Scincus sloanii* Daudin.

1830. *Euprepis* Wagler (part), Nat. Syst. Amphib., pp. 132, 161. Type by subsequent designation: *Scincus agilis* Raddi = *Lacertus mabouya* Lacépède.

1839. *Herinia* Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 332. Type by monotypy: *H. capensis* Gray.

1843. *Eutropis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 22. Type by original designation: *Euprepes sebae* Duméril & Bibron = *Scincus carinatus* Schneider (part) + *Scincus multifasciatus* Kuhl + *Euprepes macularius* Blyth.

1843. *Trachylepis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 22. Type by original designation: *Euprepes savignyi* Duméril & Bibron = *Scincus quinquetaeniatus* Lichtenstein.

1843. *Oxytropis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 22. Type by original designation: *Euprepes merremii* Duméril & Bibron = *Tiliqua capensis* Gray.

1845. *Xystrolepis* Tschudi, Fauna Peruana, Herp., p. 44. Type by monotypy: *Trachylepis punctata* Tschudi (cf. Dunn, 1936, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, for 1935, **87**, p. 557).

1845. *Copeglossum* Tschudi, Fauna Peruana, Herp., p. 45. Type by monotypy: *C. cinctum* Tschudi = *Lacertus mabouya* Lacépède.

1845. *Chioninia* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 116. Type by present designation: *Euprepes delalandii* Duméril & Bibron.

1848. *Elabites* Gistel, Naturg. Thierr., p. ix. Substitute name for *Euprepis* Wagler, 1830.

1925. *Mabuiopsis* Angel, Rept. et Batr. in "Voyage de Ch. Alluaud et R. Jeannel en Afrique Orientale (1911-1912). Résultats scientifiques. Vertebrata." (Paris), **2**, p. 21. Type by monotypy *Mabuia Jeanneli* Angel = *M. irregularis* Lönnberg.

Mabuya quinquetaeniata obsti Werner
Tanganyika Five-lined Skink[50]

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[50] Only females and young are five-lined and blue-tailed, the males are strikingly different. The number of midbody scale-rows enables this inhabitant of rocky outcrops to be broken up into several races, however the change is so gradual that the limits have to be somewhat arbitrarily defined. North of Uganda one encounters typical *M. q. quinquetaeniata* (Lichtenstein). South of the Zambezi is *M. q. margaritifer* (Peters), described from Tete, Mozambique (cf. Loveridge, 1953, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **110**, pp. 196-200, 308).

1913. *Mabuia obsti* Werner, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst. for 1912, **30**, p. 43: Kwa Mtoro, Usandawi, Tanganyika Territory.

1917. *Mabuia quinquetaeniata hildebrandti* Sternfeld (not Peters:1874), Wiss. Ergebn. Deut. Zweiter Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1910-1911, **1**, p. 438, pl. xxiv, fig. 3: "Taita," i.e. Teita, Kenya Colony.

Range. Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Chapnani Island, Zanzibar (Tornier:1900), south through Nyasaland to the Zambezi.

Mabuya maculilabris maculilabris (Gray)[51]
Speckle-lipped Skink.

1845. *Euprepis maculilabris* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 114: West Africa.

1866. *Euprepes anchietae* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **1**, p. 62: "Zaire," i.e. Congo River.

1879. *Euprepes notabilis* Peters, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 36: Chinchoxo, Cabinda; and Pungo Ndongo, Angola.

1912. ?*Mabuia maculilabris major* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deut. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 232: Central Lake Region.

1912. *Mabuia maculilabris* var. *kwidjwiensis* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deut. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 233: "Kwidjwi" i.e. Idjwi Island, Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo.

1912. *Mabuia maculilabris* var. *wauensis* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deut. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 233: Wau Island, Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo.

1912. *Mabuia maculilabris* var. *schubotzi* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deut. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 233, pl. vi, fig. 3: Kisenyi, Lake Kivu, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; and Fort Beni, Belgian Congo.

1912. *Mabuia maculilabris* var. *graueri* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deut. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 234, pl. vi, fig. 4: Kisenyi, Lake Kivu, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; also the Aruwimi-Ituri region and between the Lualaba River and Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo.

1912. *Mabuia maculilabris* var. *rohrbecki* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deut. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 234: Nguru Mountains; also "Langenburg," i.e. Manda, Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika Territory.

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[51] This species is much in need of critical study on a continental scale. *M. m. major*, designated as a subspecies by its author to distinguish it from the color varieties he named, appears to be a recognizable race, but when one attempts to define its range difficulties arise. Seemingly one must accept a great many forms based on average size and color (subject to fading), or reject them resolutely. In the Usambara Mountains and adjacent coast one meets with a robust and handsomely coloured form to which, rightly or wrongly, I have been applying the name "*comorensis* Peters."

1912. *Mabuia maculilabris* var. *bergeri* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deut. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 235: Dufile, Sudan.

Range. Chiefly savanna areas of the southern Sudan and ?? Somalia (*fide* Calabresi:1915), south through Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory (for off-shore islands see races), west through Northern Rhodesia to Angola north and west to French Guinea.

Mabuya maculilabris comorensis (Peters)[52]

Comoro Speckle-lipped Skink

1854. *Euprepes comorensis* Peters, Monatsber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 619: "Anjuan," i.e. Johanna Island, Comoro Islands.

1882. *Euprepes angasijanus* Peters, Reise nach Mossambique, **3**, p. 73: Angasiya, Grand Comoro Island.

1913. *Mabuia comorensis* var. *infralineata* Boettger, in Voeltzkow, Reise in Ostafrika, **3**, p. 329: Europa Island, Mozambique Channel.

Range. Chiefly virgin forest, or recently deforested, areas of coastal Kenya Colony (Mombasa), south through Tanganyika Territory (Usambara and Uluguru Mountains) also Zanzibar, Mafia, Comoro and Europa Islands to Nyasaland (gallery forest along Ruo River, Mlanje Mountain). Possibly Northern Rhodesia (Meruwantipa).

Mabuya maculilabris albotaeniata Boettger[53]

Pemba Speckle-lipped Skink

1913. *Mabuia albotaeniata* Boettger, in Voeltzkow, Reise in Ostafrika, **3**, p. 350, pl. xxiv, figs. 1-2: Pemba Island.

Range. Pemba Island.

Mabuya maculilabris boulengeri Sternfeld[54]

Lindi Speckle-lipped Skink

1911. *Mabuia boulengeri* Sternfeld, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 248: Makonde Plateau, Lindi Province, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. On tree-trunks in southeastern Tanganyika Territory (Kilwa to Mikindani, inland to Songea), also Nyasaland (Mtimbuka near Fort Johnston).

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[52] See preceding footnote. Possibly the synonyms should be recognized.

[53] Examination of a cotype (M.C.Z. 33528) and a dozen other specimens from seven localities on Pemba, reveal that this is a constantly recognizable color form; this has led me to reverse my synonymizing of it in 1928.

[54] Its distribution suggests that *boulengeri* may be a full species; the exceptionally long tail is correlated with a more strictly arboreal life.

Mabuya brevicollis (Wiegmann)

1837. *Euprepes brevicollis* Wiegmann, Arch. Naturg., **3**, Abt. 1, p. 133: "Abyssinia," i.e. Ethiopia.

1837. *Euprepes pyrrhocephalus* Wiegmann, Arch. Naturg., **3**, Abt. 1, p. 133: Aschik Island, Red Sea, Arabia.

1856. *Tiliqua burtoni* Blyth, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, **24**, p. 306: "Somali Country."

1893. *Mabuya chanleri* Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **16**, p. 721: Tana River, Kenya Colony.

1895. *Mabuya tessellata* Anderson, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 636, pl. xxxvi, fig. 2: near Aden (inferred from title), Arabia.

1905. *Mabuia Rothschildi* Mocquard, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **11**, p. 286: Endessa, 8° 40′ N., 40° E., Ethiopia.

1915. *Mabuya pulchra* Matschie, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 29: "Lahadsch," i.e. Lahej, near Aden, Arabia.

Range. Sudan, east through Ethiopia and Eritrea to Aschik Island and Arabia, south through British Somaliland and Somalia to Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory.

Mabuya planifrons (Peters)[55]

1878. *Euprepes (Euprepis) planifrons* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 203, pl. ii, fig. 2: "Taita," i.e. Teita, Kenya Colony.

1878. *Euprepes (Euprepis) taitanus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 203, pl. ii, fig. 3: "Taita," i.e. Teita, Kenya Colony.

1911. *Mabuia diesneri* Sternfeld, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 248: Kibwezi, Kenya Colony.

Range. Ethiopia, east to British Somaliland and Somalia, south through Kenya Colony to Tanganyika Territory.[55]

Mabuya megalura (Peters) Grass-top Skink

1878. *Euprepes (Mabuia) megalura* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 204, pl. ii, fig. 4: "Taita," i.e. Teita, Kenya Colony.

1884. *Eumeces massaianus* Fischer, Jahrb. Hamburg, Wiss. Anst., **1**, p. 18, pl. ii, fig. 5: Lake Naivasha Highlands, Kenya Colony.

Range. Ethiopia and Somalia, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the adjacent Belgian Congo.

Mabuya bayonii keniensis Loveridge Eastern Bayon's Skink[56]

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[55] Specimens from northeast Tanganyika Territory are typical; in the remainder of the Territory southwest to Nyamkolo, Lake Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, they are intermediate towards *perrotetii* (Duméril & Bibron) as I have discussed elsewhere (1957, Tanganyika Notes & Records, No. 43, p. 4).

[56] East African skinks formerly referred to *bayonii* (Bocage), differ from that Angola species in possessing tricarinate scales. Possibly the eastern form extends to the Belgian Congo (Laurent :1952) and northeastern Angola.

1956. *Mabuya bayonii keniensis* Loveridge, Breviora (Cambridge, Mass.), No. 59, p. 2: Northern Uaso Nyiro, Sotik, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory.[56]

Mabuya varia varia (Peters)[57] Savanna Variable Skink

1867. *Euprepes (Euprepis) varius* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 20: Tete, Mozambique.

1867. *Euprepes Olivieri* var. *albo-punctatus* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **1**, p. 223: Benguela and Catumbela, Angola.

1869. *Euprepes damaranus* Peters, Öfvers. Kongl. Vet.-Akad. Förh., p. 660: Damaraland, Southwest Africa.

1869. *Euprepes (Mabuya) laevigatus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 434: Gerlachshoop, north of Middleburg, Transvaal.

1871. *Euprepes (Euprepis) Isselii* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 567: "Keren," i.e. Cheren, Bogos, Eritrea.

1872. *Euprepes angolensis* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **4**, p. 78: Bibala, Mossamedes; also Dondo, Angola.

1874. *Euprepes (Euprepis) hildebrandtii* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 372, pl. —, fig. 4: "Barawa," i.e. Brava, Somalia.

Range. Sudan, east to British Somaliland, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Natal, west to Southwest Africa, north to Boma, Belgian Congo.

Mabuya varia brauni Tornier[58] Ukinga Montane Skink

1902. *Mabuia brauni* Tornier, Zool. Jahrb. Syst., **15**, p. 585: Ukinga Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory (known only from the holotype).

Mabuya irregularis Lönnberg Alpine-meadow Skink

1922. *Mabuia (striata ? var.) irregularis* Lönnberg, Arkiv. Zool. **14**, No. 12, p. 4: Soy, Kenya Colony.

1923. *Mabuia Jeanneli* Angel, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **29**, p. 490: Mount Kinangop, Aberdare Mountains, Kenya Colony.

Range. Alpine meadows of Uganda (Mount Elgon) and Kenya Colony (Mounts Kinangop and Kenya).

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[57] The Museum of Comparative Zoology has a cotype of *isselii* with 3 (instead of 1) frontoparietals. Parker's comments (1942, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **91**, p. 84) notwithstanding, I think the status of *hildebrandtii* is more probably that of a synonym than a full species. Its distribution scarcely permits of its being a recognizable race. All the available material should be restudied.

[58] I am now inclined to think this skink may be a race of *bocagii* related to *M. b. mlanjensis* Loveridge of Nyasaland.

Mabuya striata striata (Peters)[59] Common Two-striped Skink

1844. *Tropidolepisma striatum* Peters, Ber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 36: Mozambique.

1849. *Euprepes punctatissimus* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., pl. xxxi, fig. 1: northeastern districts of Cape Province, South Africa.

1849. *Euprepes sunderallii* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., App., p. 11: Interior of South Africa.

1864. *Euprepes grantii* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 62: "South-Eastern Africa," i.e. Zambezi region.

1869. *Euprepes variegatus* Peters, Öfvers. Kongl. Vet.-Akad. Förh., p. 660: Damaraland, Southwest Africa.

1869. *Euprepes wahlbergii* Peters, Öfvers, Kongl. Vet.Akad. Förh., p. 661: Damaraland, Southwest Africa.

1869. *Euprepes* (*Euprepis*) *Grützneri* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 433: Gerlachshoop, north of Middleburg, Transvaal.

Range. Ethiopia and British Somaliland, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika (also Pemba; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands) to Natal, west to Southwest Africa, possibly north to the Belgian Congo.

Genus **RIOPA** Gray[60]

1839. *Riopa* Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 332. Type by subsequent designation: *Lacerta punctata* Linnaeus.

1839. *Chiamela* Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 332. Type by subsequent designation: *C. lineata* Gray.

1839. *Hagria* Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 333. Type by monotypy: *H. vosmaerii* Gray.[61]

1839. *Campsodactylus* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **5**, p. 761. Type by monotypy: *C. lamarrei* Duméril & Bibron = *Hagria vosmaerii* Gray.

1843. *Liosoma* Fitzinger (not of Brandt:1834), Syst. Rept., p. 22.

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[59] This synonymy requires restudying and the range correlated with those of *M. s. ellenbergeri* Chabanaud of Zambezia, and the various forms described from Angola and Southwest Africa.

[60] Treated by Boulenger (1887, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 220) as a "Section" of the genus *Lygosoma*. Subsequently, by common consent, raised to full generic status, an action confirmed by Malcolm A. Smith (1937, Rec. Indian Mus., **39**, p. 227). It is in this sense it is used here. More recently Mittleman (1952, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **117**, No. 17, pp. 8-10, 18-21), in a survey of Lygosomine genera, has suggested further subdivision to a quite unacceptable degree. He divides *Riopa* into six full genera. Of the species listed here he would retain only *mabuiiformis* and *tanae*. To *Mochlus* he refers *fernandi, sundevallii, modesta* and *pembana,* reviving *Eumecia* for the reception of *anchietae*.

[61] *Scincus vosmaerii* Cocteau, which Gray cites as a synonym, appears to be only a manuscript name.

Type by original designation: *Eumeces microlepis* Duméril & Bibron.

1843. *Sphenosoma* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 23. Type by original designation: *Lacerta punctata* Linnaeus.

1843. *Eugongylus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 23. Type by original designation: *Eumeces oppellii* Duméril & Bibron = *Lacerta rufescens* Shaw (part).

1864. *Mochlus* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 308. Type by monotypy: *M. punctulatus* Günther = *Eumeces sundevallii* A. Smith.

1870. *Eumecia* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **3**, p. 67. Type by monotypy: *E. anchietae* Bocage.

1880. *Sepacontias* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) **6**, p. 235. Type by monotypy: *S. modestus* Günther.

1892. *Lepidothyris* Cope, Journ. Morph., **7**, p. 233. Type by subsequent designation: *Tiliqua fernandi* Burton.

1952. *Squamicilia* Mittleman, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **117**, No. 17, p. 9. Type by original designation: *Eumeces isodactylus* Günther.

1952. *Tachygia* Mittleman, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **117**, No. 17, p. 10. New name for *Liosoma* Fitzinger:1843 (preoccupied).

Riopa mabuiiformis Loveridge Mabuya-like Skink

1935. *Riopa mabuiiformis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **79**, p. 12: Ngatana, Tana River, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony (known only from the type series).

Riopa tanae Loveridge Tana-Delta Skink

1935. *Riopa tanae* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **79**, p. 11: Kau, near mouth of the Tana River, Kenya Colony.

Range. Coastal Kenya Colony.

Riopa fernandi (Burton) Red-and-black Skink

1836. *Tiliqua fernandi* Burton, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 62: Fernando Po, Gulf of Guinea.

1845. *Plestiodon Harlani* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 170: Liberia.

1854. *Euprepis striata* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 98: Liberia.

1883. *Euprepes (Tiliqua) elegans* J. G. Fischer (not of Peters:1854), Oester-Progr. Akad. Gymn. Hamburg, p. 3, pl. —, figs. 12-15: Sierra Leone.

1884. *Euprepes leoninus* Fischer (new name for *elegans* Fischer, preoccupied), Abhand. Nat. Ver. Hamburg, **8**, p. 7.

1885. *Tiliqua nigripes* F. Müller, Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel, **7**, p. 704: Gold Coast.

Range. Uganda and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi, west through Belgian Congo to French Guinea.

Riopa sundevallii sundevallii (Smith)[62]
Sundevall's Writhing-Skink

1849. *Eumeces* (*Riopa*) *sundevallii* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., App., p. 11: Country eastward of Cape Colony, i.e. Natal, South Africa.

1854. *Eumeces afer* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 619: Mozambique Island; Boror; Inhambane and Mossimboa, Mozambique.

1862. *Eumeces reticulatus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 23: New Barmen, Hereroland, Southwest Africa.

1864. *Mochlus punctulatus* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 308: Zambezi Expedition.

1868. *Eumeces perdicicolor* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 317: Zanzibar Island.

1870. *Euprepes* (*Senira*) *Dûmerili* Steindachner, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **62**, Abt. 1, p. 341, pl. iii, fig. 5: Zanzibar Island.

1898. *Lygosoma ferrandii* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova (2), **18**, p. 718, pl. ix, fig. 2: Lugh, Somalia.

Range. Sudan, east to French Somaliland (and Arabia), south through Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands to Natal, northwest through the Transvaal to Southwest Africa, north to French Equatorial Africa where one encounters intermediates with a western race.[63]

Riopa modesta modesta (Günther) Brown Writhing-Skink

1880. *Sepacontias modestus* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) **6**, p. 235: Mpwapwa, Ugogo, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Ethiopia (1895) and Uganda (1902), east and south through Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory direct to Nyasaland; also recorded from Belgian Ruanda-Urundi (1912), the Belgian Congo (1952) and Angola (1937).[64]

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[62] Omissions from the synonymy refer to the western subspecies.

[63] *R. s. guineensis* (Peters :1879), erroneously recorded from East Africa by Tornier (1896), is a barely recognizable form on the basis of fewer subdigital lamellae beneath the fourth toe. It (including *chaperi* Chabanaud :1884) ranges from French Equatorial Africa (intermediates) west to Portuguese Guinea. In this connection the status of *houyi* (Sternfeld :1916) and *mocquardi* (Chabanaud : 1917) require investigating.

[64] The resemblance to *sundevallii* of occasional examples of *modesta* make it necessary to view with suspicion the five solitary records of its occurrence outside its customary range. British Somaliland records are referable to *R. m. somalica* Parker (1942).

Riopa pembana (Boettger) Pemba Island Writhing-Skink

1913. *Lygosoma* (*Riopa*) *pembanum* Boettger, in Voeltzkow, Reise in Ostafrika, **3**, p. 350, pl. xxiv, figs. 4-5: Pemba Island.

Range. Coastal Kenya Colony (probably introduced) and Pemba Island.

Riopa anchietae (Bocage) Western Serpentiform Skink

1870. *Eumecia anchietae* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **3**, p. 67, pl. i: Huilla Plateau, Mossamedes, Angola.

Range. Western Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, southwest to Northern Rhodesia and Angola, north to Belgian Congo.

Genus **LYGOSOMA** Hardwicke & Gray[65]

1827. *Lygosoma* Hardwicke & Gray, Zool. Journ., **3**, p. 228. Type by monotypy: *Lacerta serpens* Bloch = *Anguis quadrupes* Linnaeus.

Subgenus **LEPTOSIAPHOS** Schmidt

1943. *Leptosiaphos* K. P. Schmidt, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Zool. Ser., **24**, p. 332. Type by original designation: *Lygosoma meleagris* Boulenger.

Lygosoma kilimense Stejneger[66] Kilimanjaro Five-toed Skink

1891. *Lygosoma kilimensis* Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **14**, p. 405: Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Territory.

1900. *Lygosoma clathrotis* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **6**, p. 194: foot of Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony.

1903. *Lygosoma thomasi* Tornier, Zool. Jahrb. Syst., **19**, p. 175: Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

1907. *Lygosoma aloysii-sabaudiae* Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Univ. Torino, **22**, No. 553, p. 1: Mitiana and Toro, Uganda.

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[65] Departing from the custom employed elsewhere, I have omitted the lengthy and questionable synonymy of *Lygosoma*. Its East African representatives all belong to the subgenus *Leptosiaphos*, separated by Schmidt from *Saiphos* (correct spelling) of Gray :1831 whose range is restricted to southeast Asia and Australia. Mittleman (1952, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **117**, No. 17, pp. 6, 20) regards *Leptosiaphos* as a full genus, separating it from *Saiphos* on characters I have had tested on 4 African species (177 specimens) and 6 Australian (22 specimens), and I found the following to hold good.

Ear-opening present though often minute; anal not or but slightly enlarged; range: East and Central Africa .... *Leptosiaphos*
Ear-opening absent; anal noticeably enlarged; range: Malaya; Indonesia; Australia .... *Saiphos*

[66] De Witte, who subsequently (1953) secured 182 of these skinks, concurs with my action in synonymizing *dewittei*. *L. gromieri*, referred by its author to *Riopa*, had a longitudinally divided frontonasal and so simulated a pair of supranasals; its synonymizing with *kilimensis* can be regarded as provisional.

1925. ?*Lygosoma gromieri* Angel, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **31**, p. 419: (On termitarium near station) Tsavo, Kenya Colony.

1933. *Lygosoma* (*Siaphos*) *compressicauda* Witte (not Werner: 1897), Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **23**, p. 175, figs. 1-4: Sandoa, Belgian Congo.

1934. *Siaphos dewittei* Loveridge (new name for *compressicauda* Witte, preoccupied), Copeia, p. 184.

1943. *Lygosoma* (*Leptosiaphos*) *weberi* K. P. Schmidt, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Zool. Ser., **24**, p. 335, fig. 27: Lotti Forest at about 3300 feet on west side of Imatong Mountains, Sudan.

Range. Virgin forest, usually on mountains, from southern Sudan through Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, west through the Belgian Congo to Congulu, Angola.

Lygosoma kutuense Lönnberg Kenya Five-toed Skink

1911. *Lygosoma kutuensis* Lönnberg, Kungl. Svenska. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., **47**, No. 6, p. 17 fig. 3: Near Kutu Village, between Embu and Fort Hall, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony (known only from the holotype).

Lygosoma graueri graueri Sternfeld Ruanda Five-toed Skink

1912. *Lygosoma graueri* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deut. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 240, fig. 3: Locality given only for races, so suggest restricting it to bamboo forest at foot of Mount Karisimbi, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

1912. *Lygosoma graueri quinquedigitata* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deut. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 241, fig. 3b, pl. vi, fig. 5: Bamboo forest at foot of Mount Karisimbi, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

Range. Virgin forests of Uganda; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the adjacent Belgian Congo.

Lygosoma meleagris Boulenger[67] Ruwenzori Four-toed Skink

1907. *Lygosoma meleagris* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **19**, p. 488: Mubuku Valley, 7000 feet, Ruwenzori Mountains, Uganda.

1932. *Siaphos meleagris helleri* Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **45**, p. 113: Bugongo Ridge, 9500 feet, Ruwenzori Mountains, Belgian Congo (*not* Uganda side).

1933. *Lygosoma* (*Siaphos*) *Burgeoni* de Witte, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **24**, p. 116, figs. 1-2: Kalonge, 6725 feet, Ruwenzori Mountains, Belgian Congo.

1941. *Lygosoma meleagris hackarsi* de Witte, Inst. Parcs Nat. Congo Belge, Expl. Parc Nat. Albert, Miss. G. F. de Witte (1933-

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[67] Dr. de Witte (1953) concurs with the synonymy as given here.

1935), **33**, p. 138, figs. 39-40, pl. ii, figs. 4-6: Kamatembe, 6825 feet, Parc National Albert, Belgian Congo.

Range. Virgin forests of Uganda; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the adjacent Belgian Congo.

Genus **ABLEPHARUS** Fitzinger[68]

1823. *Ablepharus* Fitzinger, in Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, p. 103. Type by monotypy: *A. pannonicus* Fitzinger.

1833. *Lerista* Bell, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 99. Type by monotypy: *L. lineata* Bell.

1834. *Cryptoblepharum* (*sic*) Wiegmann, Herp. Mexicana, p. 12. Type by subsequent designation: *Ablepharus poecilopleuro* (*sic*) Wiegmann.

1839. *Petia* Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 335. Substitute name for "*Cryptoblepharus* Wiegmann."

1843. *Microblepharis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 23. Type by original designation: *Ablepharus menestriesii* Duméril & Bibron = *Scincus bivittatus* Menestries.

1843. *Ophiopsis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 23. Type by original designation: *Lerista lineata* Bell.

1845. *Morethia* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 65. Type by monotypy: *M. anomalus* Gray.

1845. *Menetia* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., pp. 65, 66. Type by monotypy: *M. greyii* Gray.

1845. *Miculia* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 66. Type by monotypy: *M. elegans* Gray.

1872. *Blepharosteres* Stoliczka, Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, p. 74. Type by monotypy: *B. grayanus* Stoliczka.

1881. *Phaneropis* Fischer, Arch. Naturg., **47**, Abt. 1, p. 236. Type by monotypy: *P. muelleri* Fischer.

Ablepharus boutonii africanus Sternfeld

Coral-rag Snake-eyed Skink

1918. *Ablepharus boutoni africanus* Sternfeld, Abhand. Senckenberg. Nat. Ges., **36**, p. 423: Manda Island and Malindi, Kenya Colony; Pemba Island.

Range. Rocky coastal stretches of Somalia; Kenya Colony (including Manda, Lamu and Mombasa Islands); and Tanganyika Territory; also Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia Islands.

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[68] Recently Mittleman (1952, Smithsonian Misc. Coll., **117**, No. 17, pp. 15, 19), following Stejneger, has revived *Crytoblepharus* as a full genus on the basis of its frontoparietal being fused with the interparietal, together with the size of its ear-opening. To me this seems a wholly unnatural division (cf. footnote to *A. wahlbergii*). It is customary to cite "Herp. Mexicana" for *Cryptoblepharus*, but Wiegmann gives *Cryptoblepharum* as a synonym of *Ablepharus* without intention of proposing a new genus.

Ablepharus wahlbergii (Smith)[69] Savanna Snake-eyed Skink

1849. *Cryptoblepharus wahlbergii* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., App., p. 10: Natal, South Africa.

1894. *Ablepharus carsonii* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 735, pl. xlix, figs. 4-4a: "Fwambo," i.e. Fwamba, Northern Rhodesia.

1924. *Ablepharus massaiensis* Angel, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **30**, p. 52: Masai Plains near Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

Range. Ethiopia and British Somaliland, south through Somalia, Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory (reported from Grave Island, Zanzibar, but possibly in error for *boutonii africanus;* also Mafia Island) to Natal, west to Southwest Africa, northeast through Angola to Belgian Congo. Unknown from Uganda.

Ablepharus megalurus Nieden Blue-tailed Snake-eyed Skink

1913. *Ablepharus megalurus* Nieden, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **7**, p. 89: "Kinjanganja in Turu, 4° 50′ S." i.e. Unyanganyi, Turu, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Central Tanganyika Territory (from Unyanganyi south to Saranda on the Central Railway).

Genus **SCELOTES** Fitzinger[70]

1826. *Scelotes* Fitzinger, Neue Class, Rept., pp. 23, 53. Type by monotypy: *Bipes anguineus* Merrem = *Anguis bipes* Linnaeus.

1830. *Zygnis* Wagler (not Oken:1816), Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 160. Type by monotypy: *Anguis bipes* Linnaeus.

1839. ?*Herinia* Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., **2**, p. 332. Type by monotypy:

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[69] *A. carsonii* is only tentatively referred to the synonymy. It was based on a single skink whose interparietal was fused with the frontoparietal, probably an individual aberration as *wahlbergii* is common at Abercorn, from which Fwamba is not very distant. The status of *A. tancredi* Boulenger (1909) from Dabarif, Ethiopia, and *A. wilsoni* Werner (1914) from Talodi, Sudan, also merit investigation as both are still known only from their respective holotypes.

[70] Overlooking *Gongylomorphus* of Fitzinger, Witte & Laurent (1943, Mem. Mus. Royal Hist. Nat. Belgique, (2) Fasc. 26, p. 3) revived its synonym *Thyrus* as a monotypic genus.

They described *Proscelotes* for the reception of two species (*eggeli* and *uluguruensis*) possessing a frontal whose lateral borders are impinged upon by the first supraoculars. This character holds good for every individual in our fairly extensive representation of the two species in question, so that *Proscelotes* might be regarded as a recognizable subgenus.

So far as this check list is concerned, Witte & Laurent would refer the two forms of *tetradactylus* to *Sepsina* which, together with *Herpetosaura* they raise to full generic rank, while synonymizing *Melanoseps* with *Scelotes.* A multiplicity of small genera emphasizes differences at the expense of relationships, though in this instance the authors claim that similarities are the result of convergences.

H. capensis Gray, which therefore antedates *Gongylus capensis* sp. n. of A. Smith:1849.[71]

1839. *Amphiglossus* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **5**, pp. 606, 608. Type by monotypy: *A. astrolabi* Duméril & Bibron.

1843. *Gongylomorphus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 22. Type by monotypy: *Scincus bojerii* Desjardin.

1845. *Thyrus* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 124. Type by monotypy: *Scincus bojerii* Desjardin.

1849. *Lithophilus* A. Smith (not of Frölich:1799), Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., App., p. 12. Type by subsequent designation: *L. inornatus* A. Smith.

1854. *Herpetosaura* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 619. Type by monotypy: *H. arenicola* Peters.

1861. *Sepomorphus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 422. Type by monotypy: *S. caffer* Peters.

1866. *Sepsina* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **1**, p. 62. Type by monotypy: *S. angolensis* Bocage.

1866. *Dumerilia* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **1**, p. 63. Type by monotypy: *D. bayonii* Bocage.

1874. *Rhinoscincus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 374. Type by monotypy: *Sepsina* (*Rhinoscincus*) *tetradactyla* Peters.

1875. *Scincodipus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 551. Type by monotypy: *S. congicus* Peters = *Dumerilia bayonii* Bocage.

1887. *Herpetoseps* Boulenger, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 416. Type by monotypy: *H. anguincus* Boulenger.

1943. *Proscelotes* Witte & Laurent, Mem. Mus. Royal Hist. Nat. Belgique, (2) Fasc. 26, pp. 9, 13. Type by original designation: *Scelotes eggeli* Tornier.

Scelotes eggeli Tornier Usambara Five-toed Scelotes

1902. *Scelotes eggeli* Tornier, Zool. Anz., **25**, p. 700: Kwai, western Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Usambara Mountains Tanganyika Territory.

Scelotes uluguruensis Barbour & Loveridge Uluguru Five-toed Scelotes

1928. *Scelotes uluguruensis* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus. Comp.

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[71] From the brief description, Dr. V. FitzSimons considers that *H. capensis* may well be a *Scelotes*. Mr. J. C. Battersby writes me that the type of *H. capensis* Gray, 1838, is not to be found in the British Museum, and apparently was not there in 1887 when Boulenger wrote the Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 209 and listed "?*Herinia*" in the synonymy of *Lygosoma*. In 1935 Malcolm Smith (Fauna Brit. India. Rept. Amph., **2**, p. 216) transferred it to the synonymy of *Mabuya*, possibly on the assumption that it was identical with *Tiliqua capensis* Gray, 1830, which was also described from the Cape of Good Hope. The latter species, as *Mabuya capensis* (Gray), 1830, is in general use for *Scincus trivittatus* Cuvier, 1829, preoccupied by *trivittatus* Hardwicke & Gray.

Zool., **50**, p. 167, pl. iv, fig. 6: Bagilo, 5000 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Scelotes tetradactylus tetradactylus (Peters)

Eastern Four-toed Scelotes

1874. *Sepsina (Rhinoscincus) tetradactyla* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 374: ''Zanzibar Coast,'' i.e. Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Eastern Tanganyika Territory, south to Nyasaland.

Scelotes tetradactylus hemptinnei (Witte)

Western Four-toed Scelotes

1933. *Sepsina Hemptinnei* de Witte, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **23**, p. 188: Lukafu, Kundelungu, Katanga, Belgian Congo.

Range. Near Ujiji, Tanganyika Territory, west to Belgian Congo.

Genus **MELANOSEPS** Boulenger[72]

1887. *Melanoseps* Boulenger, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 422. Type by monotypy: *Herpetosaura atra* Günther.

Melanoseps ater longicauda Tornier

Long-tailed Limbless-Skink

1900. *Melanoseps ater* var. *longicauda* Tornier, Zool. Jahrb. Syst., **13**, p. 602: Masailand, and ''Karagwe am Pangani,'' i.e. Korogwe, Pangani River, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Southern Kenya Colony and northern Tanganyika Territory (whether the skink from Uluguru Mountains should be included is uncertain).

Melanoseps ater rondoensis Loveridge

Rondo-Plateau Limbless-Skink

1942. *Melanoseps ater rondoensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **91**, p. 360: Nchingidi, 2700 feet, Rondo Plateau, Lindi District, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Rondo Plateau, Tanganyika Territory.

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[72] To the synopsis of the races furnished by me (1942, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **91**, p. 359) should be added the Nyasaland forms described (1943, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **110**, pp. 220-223).

Witte & Laurent (1943, Mem. Mus. Royal Hist. Nat. Belgique (2), Fasc. 26, p. 32) may well be right in merging *Melanoseps* with *Scelotes* but the decision merits careful revisionary study of the entire complex. These limbless skinks are associated with primary forest, either montane or gallery.

Melanoseps ater matengoensis Loveridge
Matengo-Highlands Limbless-Skink

1942. *Melanoseps ater matengoensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **91**, p. 361: Ugano, Matengo Highlands west of Songea, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Matengo Highlands, Tanganyika Territory.

Melanoseps ater uzungwensis Loveridge
Uzungwe-Mountains Limbless-Skink

1942. *Melanoseps ater uzungwensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **91**, p. 361: Kigogo, Uzungwe Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uzungwe Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Genus **SCOLECOSEPS** Loveridge

1920. *Scolecoseps* Loveridge, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 159. Type *S. boulengeri* Loveridge.

Scolecoseps acontias (Werner) Sandy-soil Limbless-Skink

1913. *Melanoseps acontias* Werner, 1912, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst. for 1912, **30**, p. 19: Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Coastal (Dar es Salaam to Kilwa) Tanganyika Territory.

Genus **ACONTIAS** Cuvier

1817. *Acontias* Cuvier, Règne Animal, **2**, p. 60. Type by monotypy: *Anguis meleagris* Linnaeus.

Acontias percivali Loveridge Teita Mountains Limbless-Skink

1935. *Acontias percivali* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **79**, p. 13: Foot of Mount Mbololo, Teita Mountains, Kenya Colony.

Range. Vicinity of Voi, Kenya Colony

Genus **FEYLINIA** Gray

1845. *Feylinia* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 129. Type by monotypy: *F. currori* Gray.

1856. *Anelytrops* A. Duméril, Revue Mag. Zool., (2) **8**, p. 420. Type by monotypy: *Acontias elegans* Hallowell.

1857. *Sphenorhina* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 52. Type by monotypy: *Acontias elegans* Hallowell.

1943. *Chabanaudia* Witte & Laurent, Mem. Mus. Royal Hist. Nat. Belgique, (2) Fasc. 26, p. 37. Type by original designation: *Feylinia boulengeri* Chabanaud.

Feylinia currori elegans (Hallowell)[73]
Western-Forest Limbless-Skink

1852. *Acontias elegans* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 65: ''Liberia,'' probably in error for Gabon.

Range. Uganda (Entebbe; Sesse Islands, etc.) and western Tanganyika Territory (Bukoba), west through the Belgian and French Congo.

Family CORDYLIDAE (inc. GERRHOSAURIDAE)[74]

Genus **CORDYLUS** Laurenti

1763. *Cordylus* Gronovius, Zoophyl. Gronov. . . ., p. 13. (A work specifically rejected for taxonomic purposes in rule 89 of the Internat. Comm. Zool. Nomencl. — cf. 1926, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **39**, p. 103).

1768. *Cordylus* Laurenti (part), Syn. Rept., p. 51. Type by devious tautonomy: *C. verus* Laurenti = *Lacerta cordylus* Linnaeus.

1820. *Zonurus* Merrem, Vers. Syst. Amphib., p. 57. Type by monotypy: *Lacerta cordylus* Linnaeus.

Cordylus cordylus tropidosternum (Cope)
Eastern Spiny-tailed Lizard

1869. *Zonurus tropidosternum* Cope, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., **11**, p. 169: ''Madagascar'' (presumably error for Mozambique).

1889. *Zonurus frenatus* Pfeffer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., **6**, p. 6: Mhonda, Eastern Province, Tanganyika Territory.

1934. *Zonurus parkeri* Cott, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 151, pl. ii: Amatongas, Mozambique.

Range. Coastal Kenya Colony (near Malindi), south through Tanganyika Territory; Mozambique and Nyasaland to Southern Rhodesia (where it meets with *C. c. jonesii* and *C. c. rhodesianus*).

Cordylus ukingensis (Loveridge) Ukinga Spiny-tailed Lizard

1932. *Zonurus ukingensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **73**, p. 378, pl. iii, fig. 2: Tandala, Ukinga, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Southern Highlands of Tanganyika Territory.

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[73] Witte and Laurent (1943) make this a full species. The genus is in great need of comprehensive revision based on *all* available material. Our Entebbe specimen has the ocular in contact with the second labial; also 26 midbody scale-rows.

[74] McDowell and Bogert (1954, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **105**, pp. 98-102) have advanced reasons for the merging of these two families. For synonymy of family names see Loveridge, 1957, Tanganyika Notes & Records, No. 43, p. 6.

Genus **GERRHOSAURUS** Wiegmann

1828. *Gerrhosaurus* Wiegmann, Isis von Oken, p. 378. Type by monotypy: *G. flavigularis* Wiegmann.

1836. *Pleurotuchus* A. Smith, Mag. Zool. Bot. (Jardine), **1**, p. 142. Type by monotypy: *P. typicus* Smith.

1837. *Pleurotychus* Wiegmann, Arch. Naturg., **3**, Abt. 2, p. 228. Emendation for *Pleurotuchus* A. Smith.

Gerrhosaurus major bottegoi Prato[75]

Eritrean Great Plated-Lizard

1895. *Gerrhosaurus bottegoi* del Prato, Atti, Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. (Milano), **35**, p. 19, figs. 1-1a: Ghinda Valley, Eritrea.

Range. Eritrea, south through Ethiopia and Somalia to Kenya Colony and central Tanganyika Territory.

Gerrhosaurus major major Duméril

Zanzibar Great Plated-Lizard

1851. *Gerrhosaurus Major* A. Duméril, Cat. Méthod. Coll. Rept. Mus. Paris, p. 139: Zanzibar Island.

1889. *Gerrhosaurus zanzibaricus* Pfeffer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., **6**, p. 7: ''Kibueni,'' i.e. Kibweni, Zanzibar Island.

1906. *Gerrhosaurus bergi* Werner, Zool. Anz., **30**, p. 54, figs. 1-3: Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Eastern Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island, south to northern Mozambique (at Lumbo and Tete).

Gerrhosaurus major grandis Boulenger[76]

Zululand Great Plated-Lizard

1908. *Gerrhosaurus grandis* Boulenger, Ann. Natal Mus., **1**, p. 225, pl. xxxvi: Zululand, Natal.

Range. Central (Morogoro) and southeast (Kilwa; Liwale; Tunduru) Tanganyika Territory, south through Mozambique (Amatongas) and the Rhodesias to Transvaal and Natal.

Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus nigrolineatus Hallowell

Black-lined Plated-Lizard

1857. *Gerrhosaurus nigro-lineatus* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 49: Gabon, French Congo.

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[75] East African records of *G. m. zechi* Tornier should be referred to *m. bottegoi*, as *m. zechi* is the somewhat darker form ranging from the southern Sudan and Belgian Congo west to Togo.

[76] The extensive area of overlap with *G. m. major* is admitted and correct; it needs to be worked out in detail if *m. grandis* — apparently readily recognisable in the south — is to be maintained.

1866. *Gerrhosaurus multilineatus* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **1**, p. 44: Duque de Braganca, Mossamedes, Angola.

1907. *Gerrhosaurus flavigularis* forma *intermedia* Lönnberg, in Sjöstedt, Wiss. Ergeb. Schwed. Zool. Exped. Kilimanjaro, Meru umbeg. Massaisteppen, No. 4, p. 7, pl. i, figs. 1a-1b: steppe near Lake Natron, northern Tanganyika Territory.

1939. *Gerrhosaurus nigrolineatus australis* FitzSimons, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **20**, p. 10: Kaapmuiden, eastern Transvaal.

Range. Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, south to the Transvaal, west to Southwest Africa, north to the French Congo.

Gerrhosaurus flavigularis fitzsimonsi Loveridge

Kenya Yellow-throated Plated-Lizard

1942. *Gerrhosaurus flavigularis fitzsimonsi* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **89**, p. 514: Mount Mbololo, Teita, Kenya Colony.

Range. Eastern Sudan and Ethiopia south through Kenya Colony to southern Tanganyika Territory. ? "Zanzibar."

Genus **TETRADACTYLUS** Merrem

1820. *Tetradactylus* Merrem (not Duméril & Bibron ms. Paris Mus.), Vers. Syst. Amph., pp. 13, 75. Type by tautonomy: *Chalcides tetradactylus* Daudin.

1825. *Cicigna* Gray, Ann. Philos., (2) **10**, p. 201. Type by monotypy: *Scincus sepiformis* Schneider = *Lacerta seps* Linnaeus.

1826. *Saurophis* Fitzinger, Neue Class. Rept., pp. 20, 50. Type by monotypy: *Lacerta seps* Linnaeus.

1838. *Caitia* Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist., **1**, p. 389. Type by monotypy: *C. africana* Gray.

1843. *Homodactylus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 22. Type by original designation: *Caitia africana* Gray.

1845. *Pleurostrichus* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 51. Type by present designation: *Scincus sepiformis* Schneider = *Lacerta seps* Linnaeus.

1892. *Caetia* Cope, Journ. Morph., **7**, p. 224. Emendation for *Caitia* Gray:1838.

Tetradactylus fitzsimonsi simplex Laurent

Congo Long-tailed Seps

1950. *Tetradactylus fitzsimonsi simplex* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **43**, p. 350: Kundelungu, 1750 metres, Belgian Congo.

Range. Southeastern Tanganyika Territory, west through Northern Rhodesia to eastern Belgian Congo.

Genus **CHAMAESAURA** Schneider

1801. *Chamaesaura* Schneider (part), Hist. Amphib., **2**, pp. 205, 210. Type by designation of Fitzinger:1826: *Lacerta anguina* Linnaeus.

1820. *Monodactylus* Merrem, Vers. Syst. Amphib., pp. 13, 76. Type by monotypy: *Lacerta anguina* Linnaeus.

1832. *Cricochalcis* Wiegmann, Handbuch Zool., p. 185. Type by monotypy: *C. aenea* Weigmann.

1862. *Mancus* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 339. Type by monotypy: *M. macrolepis* Cope.

Chamaesaura anguina tenuior Günther Uganda Snake-Lizard

1895. *Chamaesaura tenuior* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **15**, p. 524, pl. xxi, fig. B: Kampala, Uganda.

1899. *Chamaesaura annectens* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 97: Ravine Station, 7500 feet, Mau Mountains, Kenya Colony.

Range. Grasslands of eastern Belgian Congo, east through Uganda and Kenya Colony to the Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaesaura miopropus Boulenger
Northern Rhodesia Snake-Lizard

1894. *Chamaesaura miopropus* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 724, 732: ''Fwambo,'' i.e. Fwamba, Northern Rhodesia.

Range. Grasslands of southern Tanganyika Territory, west through Northern Rhodesia to Angola.

Family LACERTIDAE[77]

Genus **GASTROPHOLIS** Fischer

1886. *Gastropholis* Fischer, Abhand. Nat. Ver. Hamburg, **9**, p. 1. Type by monotypy: *G. vittata* Fischer.

Gastropholis vittata Fischer Keel-bellied Ground-Lizard

1886. *Gastropholis vittata* Fischer, Abhand. Nat. Ver. Hamburg, **9**, p. 1, pl. i, fig. 1: ''Zanzibar,'' probably coast of opposite mainland.

1900. *Gastropholis lutzei* Tornier, Zool. Jahrb. Syst., **13**, p. 591, fig. —: Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

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[77] In his revision of this family, Boulenger (1920, Monog. Lacertidae, **1**, p. 2) stressed the difficulties attending any attempt to arrange the genera in a linear sequence. He placed *Nucras* at the head of the list in the belief that it dated from the Oligocene. This idea arose from a specimen preserved in what was thought to be Baltic amber, whereas it was almost certainly in so-called "Zanzibar copal" from the Tanganyika coastlands.

1904. *Gastropholis prasina* Werner, Zool. Anz., **27**, p. 462: Tanganyika Territory (as Kleeberg coll., probably Tanga).

Range. Coastal Tanganyika Territory and Mozambique (at Lumbo, unless separable). No definite record from Zanzibar Island.

Genus **BEDRIAGAIA** Boulenger

1916. *Bedriagaia* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) **18**, p. 112. Type by monotypy: *B. tropidopholis* Boulenger.

Bedriagaia moreaui Loveridge. Keel-bellied Tree-Lizard

1936. *Bedriagaia moreaui* Loveridge, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **15**, p. 67, figs. —: Amani, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory (a canopy-dwelling species known only from the holotype and a second specimen found in the middle of Tanga township, so R. E. Moreau informs me — 6.ix.1944).

Genus **HOLASPIS** Gray

1863. *Holaspis* "A. Smith" Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 152. Type by monotypy: *H. guentheri* Gray.

Holaspis guentheri laevis Werner
Eastern Serrate-toed Tree-Lizard

1895. *Holaspis guentheri laevis* Werner, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **45**, p. 191, pl. v, fig. 4: Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Northeast Tanganyika Territory, south to Amatongas, Mozambique.

Holaspis guentheri guentheri Gray
Western Serrate-toed Tree-Lizard

1863. *Holaspis guentheri* "A. Smith" Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 153, pl. xx, fig. 1: No locality.

Range. Uganda, southwest to Angola, northwest to Sierra Leone.

Genus **PHILOCHORTUS** Matschie

1893. *Philochortus* Matschie, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 30. Type by monotypy: *P. neumanni* Matschie.

Philochortus intermedius rudolfensis Parker

Southern Shield-backed Ground-Lizard

1932. *Philochortus intermedius rudolfensis* Parker, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **38**, p. 226: near mouth of Kaliokwell River, Lake Rudolf, Kenya Colony.

Range. Northern Kenya Colony (known only from the holotype).

Genus **ALGYROIDES** Bibron[78]

1833. *Algyroides* Bibron, in Bory de St. Vincent, Expéd. Sci. Morée Rept., p. 67. Type by monotypy: *A. moreoticus* Bibron.

1834. *Notopholis* Wiegmann (not Weigmann:1830), Herp. Mexicana, p. 10. Type by monotypy: *N. fitzingeri* Wiegmann.

1843. *Tropidopholis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 21. New name for *Notopholis* Wiegmann:1834.

1868. *Endromius* Gistel, in Blicke, Leben Natur Menschen (Leipzig) p. 150. Type (*fide* Mertens:1936): *Algyroides moreoticus* Bibron.

1912. *Adolfus* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deut. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 220. Type by present designation: *A. fridericianus* Sternfeld = *Algyroides africanus* Boulenger.

Algyroides alleni Barbour Alpine-meadow Lizard

1914. *Algiroides alleni* Barbour, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **4**, p. 97: northeast slope of Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony.

Range. Above 9000 feet on mountains of Uganda (Elgon) and Kenya Colony (Aberdares; Kenya; Kinangop).

Algyroides africanus Boulenger Multi-scaled Forest-Lizard

1906. *Algiroides africanus* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **2**, p. 570, fig. 96: Entebbe, Uganda.

1912. *Adolfus fridericianus* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deut. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 220, figs. 1 and 2b: Avakubi, upper Aruwimi River, Belgian Congo.

Range. Uganda, west through the Belgian Congo to French Cameroon.

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[78] This name was proposed in a volume that appeared in 1833-1835. Sherborn gives 1833 for *Algyroides*, but Boulenger cites 1835, using the amended spelling (*Algiroides*) proposed by Duméril & Bibron, 1839, Erpét. Gén. **5**, pp. 174, 192.

Notopholis was first proposed by Wiegmann in 1830 to replace his preoccupied *Apistes*, of which the type was *Lacerta edwarsiana* Dugès = *Psammosaurus hispanicus* Fitzinger. Consequently *Notopholis* Wiegmann, 1834, is a preoccupied homonym.

Algyroides vauereselli (Tornier) Sparser-scaled Forest-Lizard

1902. *Lacerta vaucreselli* Tornier, Zool. Anz., **25**, p. 701: Kagera, west of Lake Victoria, Tanganyika Territory.
1917. *Algiroides Boulengeri* Peracca, Atti Accad. Sci. Torino, **52**, p. 351: Fort Portal, Toro, western Uganda.

Range. Western Uganda and western Tanganyika Territory, west through Belgian Ruanda-Urundi to the Belgian Congo.

Genus **LACERTA** Linnaeus[79]

1758. **Lacerta* Linnaeus (part), Syst. Nat. ed. 10, **1**, p. 200. Type by designation of Fitzinger (1843:20): *L. agilis* Linnaeus.
1830. **Zootoca* Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 155. Type by designation of Fitzinger (1843:20): *Lacerta crocea* Wolf = *L. vivipara* Jacques.
1830. **Podarcis* Wagler (part), Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 155. Type by designation of Fitzinger (1843:20): *Seps muralis* Laurenti.
1836. *Timon* Tschudi, Isis von Oken, **29**, p. 551. Type by original designation: *Lacerta ocellata* Daudin.
1838. *Teira* Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist., **1**, p. 280. Type by monotypy: *T. punctata* Gray = *Lacerta dugesii* Edwards.
1843. **Scelarcis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 20. Type by original designation: *Lacerta perspicillata* Duméril & Bibron.
1843. *Alsodromus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 20. Type by original designation: *Lacerta maderensis* Fitzinger (*nomen nudum*).
1843. **Elaphropus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 20. Type by original designation: *Lacerta galloti* Duméril & Bibron.
1843. *Chrysolamprus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 20. Type by original designation: *Lacerta ocellata* Daudin.
1843. *Phenax* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 20. Type by original designation *Lacerta taurica* Pallas.
1845. *Thetia* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 32. Type by monotypy: *Lacerta perspicillata* Duméril & Bibron.
1851. *Atropis* Gluckselig, Lotos, p. 138. Type by monotypy: *Lacerta nigra* Wolf = a melanistic mutation of *Lacerta vivipara* Jacques.
1868. *Agetosaura* Gistel, in Blicke, Leben Natur Menschen (Leipzig), p. 146. Type (*fide* Mertens:1936): *Lacerta margaritata* Schinz.
1868. *Thalestris* Gistel (not Claus:1863), in Blicke, Leben Natur

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[79] Six of these names indicated by asterisks and here regarded as subgenera, were treated as "Sections" by Boulenger (1920, Monogr. Lacertidae, **1**, p. 37) though, as he ignored Fitzinger's names, he used *Thetia* (instead of *Scelarcis*) and proposed *Galiotia* (instead of *Elaphropus*). The only East African species, *L. jacksoni* Boulenger, he refers to *Podarcis*, while *vauereselli* Tornier (which he had not seen) was assigned to *Zootoca*. I have since shown that it is an *Algyroides*, though with affinities to *jacksoni* that makes one wonder whether they are not congeneric.

Menschen (Leipzig), p. 148. Type (*fide* Mertens:1936): *Lacerta nigra* Wolf.

1868. *Tritonopsis* Gistel (not Conrad:1865), in Blicke, Leben Natur Menschen (Leipzig), p. 148. Type (*fide* Mertens:1936), the same as for *Thalestris*.

1916. *Gallotia* Boulenger, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, **21**, p. 3. Type by tautonomy: *Lacerta galloti* Duméril & Bibron.

1916. **Centromastix* Boulenger, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, **21**, p. 3. Type by monotypy: *Lacerta echinata* Cope.

Lacerta jacksoni Boulenger Jackson's Lizard

1899. *Lacerta jacksoni* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 96, pl. x: Ravine Station, Mau Mountains, Kenya Colony.

1907. *Lacerta jacksoni kibonotensis* Lönnberg, in Sjöstedt, Wiss. Ergeb. Schwed. Zool. Exped. Kilimanjaro, Meru umbeg. Massaisteppen, No. 4, p. 5: "Kibonoto," i.e. Kibongoto, Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, west through Belgian Ruanda-Urundi to the Belgian Congo.

Genus **NUCRAS** Gray

1838. *Nucras* Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist., **1**, p. 280. Type by monotypy: *Lacerta lalandii* Milne-Edwards.

1843. *Heliophilus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 20. Type by original designation: *Lacerta delalandii* (*sic*) Milne-Edwards.

1886. *Bettaia* Bedriaga, Abhand. Senckenberg. Ges., **14**, No. 2, p. 24. Type by monotypy: *Lacerta delalandii* (*sic*) Milne-Edwards.

Nucras boulengeri boulengeri Neumann[80]

Uganda Savanna-Lizard

1900. *Nucras boulengeri* O. Neumann, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **5**, p. 56: "Lubwa's," i.e. Luba's Village, Busoga, Uganda.

1907. *Nucras emini* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **19**, p. 488: southern shore of Lake Victoria, Tanganyika Territory.

1909. *Nucras ukerewensis* Bolkay, Archivum Zool. Budapest, **1**, p. 13, figs. 1-4: Shirati, east shore of Lake Victoria, Tanganyika Territory.

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[80] If, as I believe, *Nucras succinea* Boulenger (1917, Ann. S. Africa Mus., **13**, p. 195, footnote) was in Zanzibar copal (instead of Baltic amber as alleged), then that name should be added to the synonymy. However, the status of these synonyms needs clarification, for two color forms appear to be involved — the slender, rufous lizard frequenting laterite areas of Tanganyika where it is to be found on native paths, and a more robust, dark olive, multiocellate, northeastern race represented in the Museum of Comparative Zoology by a series from Lolta Plains (M.C.Z. 17985-9) to which the name *ukerewensis* Bolkay seems applicable. Why Bolkay's single subadult ♂ holotype should have been so named is not clear. I saw no sign of the species during my short stay on Ukerewe Island in 1930.

Range. Uganda (east bank of Nile), east to Kenya Colony (Eldama Ravine), south through Tanganyika Territory (except around Kilosa) to the Rovuma River.

Nucras boulengeri kilosae Loveridge Keeled Savanna-Lizard

1922. *Nucras kilosae* Loveridge, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 314: Kilosa, Usagara, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Country around Kilosa, east-central Tanganyika Territory.

Genus **LATASTIA** Bedriaga

1884. *Latastia* Bedriaga, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **20**, p. 307. Type by present designation: *Lacerta samharica* Blanford = *L. longicaudata* Reuss.

1907. *Apáthya* Méhely, Pótfüz. Termész. Köslöny (Budapest), **85**, p. 26. Type by monotypy: *Lacerta cappadocica* Werner.

Latastia longicaudata revoili (Vaillant)[81]
Southern Long-tailed Lizard

1882. *Eremias revoili* Vaillant, Miss. Révoil Pays Çomal., Rept., p. 20, pl. iii, fig. 2: Somaliland.

1884. *Latastia doriai* Bedriaga, Ann. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **20**, p. 313: "Rugdeia Sogheira (Adal)."

1884. ?*Latastia doriai* var. *martensi* Bedriaga, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **20**, p. 316: Keren, Bogos, Eritrea.

Range. (Northern limits uncertain; apparently arid areas of) Eritrea, south through Ethiopia and Kenya Colony to Ugogo, central Tanganyika Territory.

Latastia johnstoni Boulenger Nyasaland Long-tailed Lizard

1907. *Latastia johnstoni* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **19**, p. 392: "Masuka," i.e. Masuku, and Nyika Plateaus, Nyasaland.[82]

1919. *Latastia kidwelli* Boulenger, Trans. Royal Soc. S. Africa, **5**, p. 39: Eldorado, Southern Rhodesia.

1942. *Latastia bredoi* de Witte, Bull. Mus. Royal Hist. Nat. Belgique, **18**, p. 1, figs. 1-2: Musosa, Tanganyika District, Belgian Congo.

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[81] *L. doriai* appears to be intermediate between *L. l. longicaudata* (Reuss) and *revoili* (Vaillant); whether it is subspecifically recognizable is somewhat doubtful though Parker (1942, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **91**, p. 69) inclines to think it may prove so. Geographically its position is far from clear and calls for more material from the general region.

[82] Possibly from the lower slopes under 4000 feet, *not* from the plateaus (cf. Loveridge, 1953, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **110**, p. 229).

Range. Central Tanganyika Territory, south through Mozambique; Nyasaland and both Rhodesias to the eastern Belgian Congo.

Genus **EREMIAS** Wiegmann[83]

1834. *_Eremias_ Wiegmann, Herp. Mexicana, p. 9. Type by subsequent designation of Boulenger:1918: _Lacerta velox_ Pallas.

1838. *_Mesalina_ Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist., **1**, p. 282. Type by monotypy: _M. lichtensteinii_ Gray = _Lacerta rubropunctata_ Lichtenstein.

1841. _Aspidorhinus_ Eichwald, Fauna Caspio-Caucasia, p. 74. Type by monotypy: _A. gracilis_ Eichwald = _Lacerta velox_ Pallas.

1843. _Eremioscopus_ Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 20. Type by original designation: _Lacerta guttulata_ Lichtenstein.

1843. *_Heliobolus_ Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 20. Type by original designation: _Lacerta lugubris_ A. Smith.

1843. _Pataeosaurus_ Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 20. Type by original designation: _Lacerta capensis_ A. Smith (not Sparrman:1783).

1843. _Pediophylax_ Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 21. Type by original designation: _Eremias dorsalis_ Duméril & Bibron = _Lacerta lugubris_ A. Smith.

1843. _Choroscopus_ Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 21. Type by original designation: _Eremias lineo-ocellata_ Duméril & Bibron.

1843. _Eudioptra_ Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 21. Type by original designation: _Lacerta undata_ A. Smith.

1843. _Dioptroblepharis_ Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 21. Type by original designation: _Eremias pardalis_ Duméril & Bibron (not of Lichtenstein) = _Lacerta guttulata_ Lichtenstein.

1843. _Pedioplanis_ Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 21. Type by original designation: _Eremias burchelli_ Duméril & Bibron.

1843. _Tachyscelis_ Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 21. Type by original designation: _Lacerta rubropunctata_ Lichtenstein.

1883. *_Pseuderemias_ Boettger, Abhand. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges. **13**, p. 118, footnote. Type by monotypy: _P. lineolata_ "Ruppell" Boettger = _Acanthodactylus mucronatus_ Blanford.

1885. _Boulengeria_ Lataste, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (2) **2**, p. 126. Type by subsequent designation of Boulenger (1918): _Acanthodactylus mucronatus_ Blanford.

1918. _Lampreremias_ Boulenger, Journ. Zool. Res., **3**, p. 2. Type by original designation: _Eremias nitida_ Günther.

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[83] Five of these names, indicated by asterisks, correspond to "Sections" in Boulenger (1921, Monogr. Lacertidae, **2**, pp. 227-231) though his _Lampreremias_ is antedated by _Heliobolus_ Fitzinger, whose names he ignored — and not without reason for seven of Fitzinger's names are synonymous with _Mesalina_ Gray.

1918. **Tanieremias* Boulenger, Journ. Zool. Res., **3**, p. 2. Type by original designation: *Eremias guineensis* Boulenger.

1928. *Ommateremias* Lantz, Bull. Muzei Gruzii, Tiflis, **4**, p. 37. Type by original designation: *Lacerta arguta* Pallas.

Eremias neumanni Tornier Neumann's Sand-Lizard

1905. *Eremias neumanni* Tornier, Zool. Jahrb. Syst., **22**, p. 376: ''Barssa'' i.e. Brussa Valley, north of Lake Stephanie, Ethiopia.

Range. Ethiopia, south to Ngatana, Tana River, Kenya Colony.

Ermias spekii sextaeniata Stejneger
Northern Speke's Sand-Lizard

1893. *Eremias sextaeniata* Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **16**, p. 718: Tana River, Kenya Colony.

Range. Southern Sudan and northern Uganda, east to British Somaliland, south through Somalia to northern Kenya Colony.

Eremias spekii spekii Günther Southern Speke's Sand-Lizard

1872. *Eremias spekii* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) **9**, p. 381: Unyamwezi, Tanganyika Territory.

1878. *Eremias rugiceps* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 202, pl. ii, fig. 1: ''Taita,'' i.e. Teita, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony (south of Tana River), south to central Tanganyika Territory.

Eremias smithi Boulenger Smith's Sand-Lizard

1895. *Eremias smithi* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 534, pl. xxix, fig. 4: Milmil, in Haud, Ethiopia.

Range. Ethiopia and British Somaliland, south through Somalia to the Tana River, Kenya Colony.

Eremias striata Peters Peter's Sand-Lizard

1874. *Eremias brenneri* var. *striatus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 370: ''Barawa,'' i.e. Brava, Somalia.

1893. *Eremias hoehneli* Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **16**, p. 719: Tana River, Kenya Colony.

Range. British Somaliland, south through Somalia to the Tana River, Kenya Colony.

Genus **ICHNOTROPIS** Peters

1843. *Thermophilus* Fitzinger (not *Thermophila* Hübner:1816), Syst. Rept., p. 21. Type by original designation: *Tropidosaura capensis* Duméril & Bibron = *Algyra capensis* A. Smith.

1854. *Ichnotropis* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 617. Type by subsequent designation: *I. macrolepidota* Peters = *Algyra capensis* A. Smith.

Ichnotropis tanganicana Boulenger

Tanganyika Rough-scaled Sand-Lizard

1917. *Ichnotropis tanganicana* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) **19**, p. 278: East coast of Lake Tanganyika, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory (known only from the holotype).

Ichnotropis capensis bivittata Bocage

Angola Rough-scaled Sand-Lizard

1866. *Ichnotropis bivittata* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **1**, p. 43: Duque de Braganca, Angola.

Range. Southern Tanganyika Territory, west through Belgian Congo to Angola, possibly north to French Congo.

Ichnotropis squamulosa Peters

Mozambique Rough-scaled Sand-Lizard

1854. *Ichnotropis squamulosa* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 617: Tete, Mozambique.

Range. Tanganyika Territory, south through Mozambique to Zululand, Natal, west through Transvaal and Bechuanaland to Southwest Africa, north to Angola.

Family VARANIDAE

Genus **VARANUS** Merrem[84]

1818. *Monitor* Lichtenstein (not Blainville:1816), Zool. Mus. Univ. Berlin (2), p. 66. Type by tautonomy: *Lacerta monitor* Linnaeus (part) = *L. nilotica* Linnaeus (part).

1820. **Varanus* Merrem, Vers. Syst. Amphib., pp. 13, 58. Type by subsequent designation: *Lacerta varia* Shaw.

1826. **Psammosaurus* Fitzinger, Neue Class. Rept., pp. 21, 50. Type by monotypy: *Tupinambis griseus* Daudin.

1827. *Uaranus* Gray, Philos. Mag., (n.s.) **2**, p. 55. Emendation of *Varanus* Merrem.

1827. *Dracaena* Gray (not Daudin:1802), Philos. Mag., (n.s.) **2**, p. 55.

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[84] Eight of these names, indicated by asterisks, are valid subgenera according to Mertens (1942, Abhand. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges., No. 466, p. 242: key) whose comprehensive and careful revision of the VARANIDAE has been of the greatest help.

Type by tautonomy: *Lacerta dracaena* Linnaeus = *Tupinambis bengalensis* Daudin.

1830. *Hydrosaurus* Wagler (not Kaup:1828), Nat. Syst. Amphib., pp. 132, 164. Type by subsequent designation: *Tupinambis bivittatus* Kuhl = *Stellio salvator* Laurenti.

1830. **Polydaedalus* Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib., pp. 132, 164. Type by subsequent designation: *Lacerta nilotica* Linnaeus.

1838. **Empagusia* Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist., **1**, p. 393. Type by subsequent designation: *Monitor flavescens* Hardwicke & Gray.

1838. **Odatria* Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist., **1**, p. 394. Type by monotypy: *O. punctata* Gray = *Monitor tristis* Schlegel.

1843. *Cylindrurus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 19. Type by original designation. *Odatria punctata* Gray = *Monitor tristis* Schlegel.

1843. *Pantherosaurus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 19. Type by original designation: *Hydrosaurus gouldii* Gray.

1843. *Agalmatosaurus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 19. Type by original designation: *Monitor timorensis* Gray.

1843. *Euprepiosaurus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 19. Type by original designation: *Varanus chlorostigma* Duméril & Bibron = *Tupinambis indicus* Daudin.

1843. *Pachysaurus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 20. Type by original designation: *Tupinambis albigularis* Daudin.

1843. *Rhinoptyon* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 20. Type by original designation: *Varanus ocellatus* Rüppell = *Lacerta exanthematica* Bosc.

1843. *Psammoscopus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 20. Type by original designation: *Varanus picquotii* Duméril & Bibron = *Monitor flavescens* Hardwicke & Gray.

1845. *Regenia* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 8. Type by subsequent designation: *Tupinambis albigularis* Daudin.

1927. *Placovaranus* Fejervary, Természettudomanyi Közlöny, **59**, p. 284. Type by original designation: *Varanus komodoensis* Ouwens.

1942. **Indovaranus* Mertens, Abhand. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges., No. 466, p. 240. Type by original designation: *Tupinambis bengalensis* Daudin.

1942. **Dendrovaranus* Mertens, Abhand. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges., No. 466, p. 241. Type by original designation: *Uaranus rudicollis* Gray.

1942. **Tectovaranus* Mertens, Abhand. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges., No. 466, p. 242. Type by original designation: *Monitor dumerili* Schlegel.

Varanus niloticus niloticus (Linnaeus) Nile Monitor

1758. *Lacerta monitor* Linnaeus (part), Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 201: "in Indiis," i.e. Africa.

1766. *Lacerta nilotica* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, 1, p. 369: Egypt.
1768. *Stellio saurus* Laurenti, Syn. Rept., p. 56: ''in Zeylania ad littora maris.''
1783. *Lacerta capensis* Sparrman, Resa till Goda Hoppsudden, p. 749: ''Hinterbruyntjes Heights,'' = Bruintjeshoogte, a village between Pearston and Somerset East, eastern Cape Province.[85]
1788. ''*L. tupinambis*'' Lacépède (part),[86] Hist. Nat. Quad. ovip. Serpens, 1, Synopsis Methodica, p. 251, pl. xvii: restricted to Cape of Good Hope, i.e. South Africa.
1802. *Tupinambis elegans* Daudin (part), Hist. Nat. Rept., 3, p. 36: ''Amerique méridionale'' (error).
1802. *Tupinambis stellatus* Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., 3, p. 59, pl. xxxi: Senegal (restricted).
1819. *Monitor pulcher* Leach, in Bowdich, Miss. Ashantee, App., p. 493: ''Fantee,'' i.e. Fanti, Ashanti, Gold Coast.
1844. *Monitor elegans senegalensis* Schlegel, Abbild. Amphib., p. x: Senegal.

Range. Africa (exclusive of arid areas in the north and southwest, also the rain-forest region of the west[87]), including Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands.

Varanus exanthematicus microstictus Boettger[88]

Eastern Savanna-Monitor

1845. *Monitor microstictus* Rüppell (*nomen nudum*), Mus. Senckenberg., 3, p. 301: ''Abyssinien,'' i.e. Ethiopia.
1893. *Varanus microstictus* Boettger, Kat. Rept. Samml. Mus. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges., Part 1, pp. viii, 72: Ethiopia.

Range. Ethiopia and British Somaliland, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island to Mozambique (where it meets with the southern race, *V. e. albigularis* (Daudin)).

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[85] Dr. V. F. FitzSimons, to whom I am indebted for the above information, informs me that this locality appears on Sparrman's map (1876) as "Agterbruntjes Hoogte."

[86] Only the vernacular name is given, not *"Lacertus tupinambis"* as cited by some authors. In fact it is listed with the crocodilians in the Synopsis Methodica.

[87] The only race, *V. n. ornatus* (Daudin), has a *discontinuous* distribution in the surviving patches of rain forest from the western Belgian Congo and Cameroons to Liberia. The species is referable to the subgenus *Polydaedalus*.

[88] This is the monitor which for a century has been miscalled *Varanus ocellatus* (Heyden in Rüppell), a name that is actually synonymous with *V. e. exanthematicus* (Bosc) which ranges from Eritrea to Senegal.

Family AMPHISBAENIDAE

Genus **ANCYCLOCRANIUM** Parker

1942. *Ancyclocranium* Parker, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **91**, p. 37: Type by original designation: *Anops somalicus* Scortecci.

Ancyclocranium barkeri Loveridge
Lindi Sharp-snouted Worm-Lizard

1942. *Ancyclocranium barkeri* Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **59**, p. 73, pl. xiii: Mbemkuru River, Lindi district, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory (known only from holotype).

Ancyclocranium ionidesi Loveridge
Kilwa Sharp-snouted Worm-Lizard

1955. *Ancylocranium ionidesi* Loveridge, Journ. E. Africa Nat. Hist. Soc., **22**, p. 177, pl. —: Kilwa, Southern Province, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory (known only from the type series).

Genus **AMPHISBAENA** Linnaeus[89]

1758. **Amphisbaena* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, **1**, p. 229. Type by subsequent designation: *A. fuliginosa* Linnaeus.
1844. *Sarea* Gray, Cat. Tort. Croc. Amphis. Brit. Mus., p. 71. Type by monotypy: *Amphisbaena caeca* Cuvier.
1844. **Cynisca* Gray, Cat. Tort. Croc. Amphis. Brit. Mus., p. 71. Type by monotypy: *Amphisbaena leucura* Duméril & Bibron.
1861. **Diphalus* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 75. Type by original designation: *D. fenestratus* Cope.
1865. **Bronia* Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 448. Type by monotypy: *B. brasiliana* Gray.
1878. *Ophioproctes* Boulenger, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, **3**, p. 300. Type by monotypy: *O. liberiensis* Boulenger.
1885. *Aporarchus* Cope, Proc. American Philos. Soc., **22**, p. 187. Type by monotypy: *Amphisbaena prunicolor* Cope.
1885. *Zygnis* Cope (not Oken:1816), Proc. American Philos. Soc., **22**, p. 188. Type by monotypy: *Amphisbaena quadrifrons* Peters.
1907. **Chirindia* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **20**, p. 48. Type by monotypy: *C. swynnertoni* Boulenger.

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[89] Seven of these names, indicated by asterisks, here regarded as subgenera, are considered full genera by Vanzolini (1951, Herpetologica, **7**, pp. 113-123). Five of the six East African species would be assigned to as many different subgenera, with his *Shrevea* replacing *Zygnis* Cope (preoccupied).

1911. *Amphisbaenula* Sternfeld, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 246. Type by monotypy: *A. orientalis* Sternfeld.

1951. **Loveridgea* Vanzolini, Herpetologica, **7**, p. 114. Type by original designation: *Amphisbaena phylofiniens* Tornier.

1951. **Shrevea* Vanzolini, Herpetologica, **7**, p. 115. Type by original designation: *Amphisbaena quadrifrons* Peters.

Amphisbaena ionidesii Battersby Liwale Worm-Lizard

1950. *Amphisbaena ionidesii* Battersby, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (12) **3**, p. 413, fig. —: Liwale, Southern Province, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory.

Amphisbaena phylofiniens Tornier Ujiji Worm-Lizard

1899. *Amphisbaena phylofiniens* Tornier, Zool. Anz., **22**, p. 260: Ujiji, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory.[90]

Amphisbaena mpwapwaensis Loveridge Mpwapwa Worm-Lizard

1932. *Amphisbaena mpwapwaensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **72**, p. 378: Mpwapwa, Ugogo, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory.[90]

Amphisbaena ewerbecki (Werner) Mbanja Worm-Lizard

1910. *Chirindia ewerbecki* Werner, 1909, Jahrb. Hamburg, Wiss. Anst., **27**, p. 37: Mbanja near Lindi, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory.[90]

Amphisbaena rondoensis Loveridge Nchingidi Worm-Lizard

1941. *Amphisbaena rondoensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **87**, p. 394, fig. 23: Nchingidi, Rondo Plateau, Lindi district, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory.[90]

Amphisbaena orientalis (Sternfeld) Mikindani Worm-Lizard

1911. *Amphisbaenula orientalis* Sternfeld, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 246: Mikindani, Southern Province, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory.[90]

Genus **GEOCALAMUS** Günther

1880. *Geocalamus* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) **6**, p. 234. Type by monotypy: *G. modestus* Günther.

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[90] Only from vicinity of the type locality.

Geocalamus acutus Sternfeld

Voi Wedge-snouted Worm-Lizard

1912. *Geocalamus acutus* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deut. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 209: Voi, Kenya Colony.

1913. *Geocalamus noltei* Boettger, in Voeltzkow, Reise in Ostafrika, **3**, p. 366, pl. xxvi, fig. 6: Moshi, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Terirtory.

Geocalamus modestus Günther

Mpwapwa Wedge-snouted Worm-Lizard

1880. *Geocalamus modestus* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) **6**, p. 234: Mpwapwa, Ugogo, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory.

Suborder SERPENTES [91]

Family TYPHLOPIDAE

Genus **TYPHLOPS** Oppel[92]

1811. *Typhlops* Oppel, Ordn. Fam. Gattung Rept., p. 54. Type by subsequent designation: *Anguis lumbricalis* Linnaeus.

1830. *Typhlina* Wagler (not *Typhline* Wiegmann), Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 196. Type by subsequent designation: "*Acontias lineatus* Reinw." = *Typhlops lineatus* Boie.[93]

1843. *Aspidorhynchus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 24. Type by original designation: *Typhlops eschrichtii* Schelegel = *Acontias punctatus* Leach.

1843. *Gerrhopilus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 24. Type by original designation: *Typhlops ater* Schlegel.

1843. *Pseudotyphlops* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 24. Type by original designation: *Typhlops polygrammicus* Schlegel.

1843. *Rhinotyphlops* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 24. Type by original designation: *Typhlops lalandii* Schlegel.

1843. *Ramphotyphlops* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 24. Type by original designation: *Typhlops multilineatus* Schlegel.

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[91] OPHIDIA of Macartney (1802), Boulenger (1893) and others.

[92] Oppel ascribes the name to Schneider, but Schneider (1801) used Typhlopes in a plural sense of family proportions. Oppel, by his inclusion of *striatus*, apparently regarded *Typhlops* as a masculine noun to which adjectival endings should conform. Despite Oppel's views some scholars are confident it is feminine, however, I have hesitated to make any changes.

[93] In case Fitzinger's (1843) designation or later ones be considered inadequate, the type of *Typhlina* is hereby fixed as above to avoid any possibility of *Typhlops septemstriatus* Schneider being selected, for this would affect the use of *Leptotyphlops* and LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE.

1844. *Pilidion* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **6**, p. 257. New name for *Typhlina lineatus* Wagler = *Typhlops lineatus* Boie.

1844. *Ophthalmidium* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **6**, p. 262. Type by subsequent designation: *O. longissimum* Duméril & Bibron.

1844. *Cathetorhinus* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **6**, p. 268. Type by monotypy: *C. melanocephalus* Duméril & Bibron.

1844. *Onychocephalus* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **6**, p. 272. Type by subsequent designation: *Typhlops lalandii* Schlegel.

1845. *Onychophis* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 132. Type by monotypy: *O. franklinii* Gray = *Typhlops lalandii* Schlegel.

1845. *Typhlinalis* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 134. New name for *Typhlina* Wagler.

1845. *Anilios* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 135. Type by present designation: *A. leachii* Gray = *Anguis lumbricalis* Linnaeus.

1845. *Argyrophis* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 136. Type by present designation: *A. bicolor* Gray = *Typhlops nigroalbus* Duméril & Bibron.

1845. *Meditoria* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 139. Type by monotypy: *M. nasuta* Gray = *Anguis lumbricalis* Linnaeus.

1861. *Diaphorotyphlops* Jan, Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol., **1**, p. 185. Type by subsequent designation: *D. disparilis* Jan.

1868. *Letheobia* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 322. Type by designation of Dunn & Dunn (1940: Copeia, p. 75): *L. pallida* Cope.

1881. *Grypotyphlops* Peters, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 70. Type by original designation: *Onychocephalus acutus* Duméril & Bibron.

Typhlops blanfordii blanfordii Boulenger
Ethiopian Blind-Snake

1889. *Typhlops Blanfordii* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **4**, p. 363: Senafe, Ethiopia.

Range. Eritrea and Ethiopia, south to northern Kenya Colony (at Moyale; *fide* Scortecci:1940).

Typhlops blanfordii lestradei Witte[94] Ruanda Blind-Snake

1933. *Typhlops Lestradei* de Witte, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **23**, p. 206, figs. 1-3: ''Rubengera'' *i.e.* Ruhengeri, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

Range. Uganda, west through Belgian Ruanda-Urundi to Belgian Congo.

Typhlops schlegelii brevis Scortecci
Northern Schlegel's Blind-Snake

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[94] For detailed discussion of relationships with *adolfi* Sternfeld and *dubius* Chabanaud, see Loveridge, 1942, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **91**, pp. 254-255, pl. ii, fig. 2.

1929. *Typhlops brevis* Scortecci, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. (Milano), **68**, p. 287: Chisimaio (Kismayu), Somalia.

Range. Southern Sudan and Uganda (Lado Enclave); British Somaliland south through Somalia (probably to northern Kenya Colony).

Typhlops schlegelii excentricus Procter
Dark-bellied Blind-Snake

1922. *Typhlops excentricus* Procter, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) **9**, p. 685: Kilosa, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory (an east-central area from Mpwapwa to Morogoro).

Typhlops schlegelii mucruso (Peters)[95]
Eastern Schlegel's Blind-Snake

1854. *Onychocephalus mucruso* Peters (part), Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 621: Macanga, Mozambique.

1873. *Onychocephalus Petersii* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **4**, p. 249: Bibala, Mossamedes, Angola.

1886. *Typhlops (Onychocephalus) humbo* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **11**, p. 171: Quisange, Benguela, Angola.

1893. *Typhlops hottentotus* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, (2) **3**, p. 117: Quindumbo, Benguela, Angola.

1893. *Typhlops mandensis* Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **16**, p. 725: Wange, mainland *opposite* Manda Island, Kenya Colony.

1910. *Typhlops latirostris* Sternfeld, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **5**, p. 70: Tabora, Tanganyika Territory.

1912. *Typhlops viridiflavus* Peracca, Ann. Mus. Zool. Univ. Napoli, (2) **3**, No. 25, p. 3: Lake Bangweulu, Northern Rhodesia.

Range. Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island, south to Mozambique north of the Zambezi River,[96] west through Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to Angola.

Typhlops punctatus punctatus (Leach)[97] Spotted Blind-Snake

1819. *Acontias punctatus* Leach, in Bowdich, Miss. Ashantee, App., p. 493: "Fantee," i.e. Fanti, Ashanti, Gold Coast.

1844. *Typhlops eschrichtii* Schlegel, Abbild. Amphib., p. 37, pl. xxxii, figs. 13, 16: Gold Coast.

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[95] Owing to young individuals having rounded snouts resembling those of *punctatus*, they have often been reported as that species. Direct comparison of the types of the numerous synonyms of both species is very much needed.

[96] An arbitrary boundary, for the two races merge in this vicinity. *T. s. schlegelii* (Peters) ranges over the whole of Africa south of the river.

[97] Several other forms, which should perhaps be added to this synonymy, have been described in the last thirty-five years.

1844. *Onychocephalus congestus* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **6**, p. 265: No locality.
1845. *Onychophis Barrowii* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 133: "India?"
1848. *Onychocephalus Liberiensis* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 59: Liberia.
1848. *Onychocephalus nigro-lineatus* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 60: Liberia.
1864. *Typhlops liberiensis* var. *intermedia* Jan, Icon. Gén. Ophid., p. 24, and **1**, livr. 5, pls. v-vi, fig. 2: Liberia.
1864. *Typhlops Kraussi* Jan, Icon. Gén. Ophid., p. 26, and **1**, livr. 3, pl. vi, fig. 2: Gold Coast.
1864. *Typhlops lineolatus* Jan. Icon. Gén. Ophid., p. 24, and **1**, livr. 9, pl. i, fig. 4: Sierra Leone.
1866. *Onychocephalus angolensis* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **1**, p. 46: Duque de Braganca, Angola.
1887. *Typhlops* (*Onychocephalus*) *congicus* Boettger, Zool. Anz., **10**, p. 650: Povo Netonna, near Banana, Belgian Congo.
1893. *Typhlops boulengeri* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, (2) **3**, p. 117: Interior of Benguela, Angola.
1904. *Typhlops bocagei* Ferreira, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, (2) **7**, p. 114: Cabicula, Bom Jesus, Angola.
1910. *Typhlops Tornieri* Sternfeld, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **5**, p. 69: Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Territory.
1910. *Typhlops Adolphi* Sternfeld, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **5**, p. 70: "Fort Blus," later corrected to Fort Beni, Belgian Congo.
1917. *Typhlops dubius* Chabanaud, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), 1916, **22**, p. 364: "Kivori," i.e. Kivu Volcanoes, 1500 metres, Belgian Congo.
1920. *Typhlops Milleti* Chabanaud, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **26**, p. 463: Togo.

Range. Forested areas of Uganda; montane forests of Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, southwest to Angola and northwest to Senegal (frequently recorded in error for other species).

Typhlops punctatus gierrai Mocquard

Usambara Spotted Blind-Snake

1897. *Typhlops Gierrai* Mocquard, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **3**, p. 122: Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forests of the Usambara and Uluguru Mountains (possibly the gallery forests of adjacent lowlands also), Tanganyika Territory.

Typhlops kaimosae Loveridge Kakamega Spotted Blind-Snake

1935. *Typhlops kaimosae* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **79**, p. 5: Kaimosi, Kakamega, Nyanza Province, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony (known only from the holotype; possibly an aberrant *punctatus* in which the preocular is separated from the upper labials by nasal and ocular).

Typhlops tettensis tettensis (Peters) Tete Blind-Snake

1860. *Onychocephalus tettensis* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 80: Tete, Mozambique.

Range. Kilwa and Liwale, Tanganyika Territory, southwest to Tete, Mozambique.

Typhlops tettensis rondoensis Loveridge Rondo Blind-Snake

1942. *Typhlops tettensis rondoensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **91**, p. 256: Nchingidi, Rondo Plateau, Lindi district, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Rondo Plateau, Tanganyika Territory.

Typhlops unitaeniatus unitaeniatus Peters
Stripe-backed Blind-Snake

1878. *Typhlops (Letheobia) unitaeniatus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 205, pl. ii, fig. 5: ''Taita,'' i.e. Teita, Kenya Colony.

Range. Somalia (where the race *ataeniatus* Boulenger also occurs), south through coastal Kenya Colony to Buhuri, northeast Tanganyika Territory.

Typhlops platyrhynchus Sternfeld Tanga Blind-Snake[98]

1910. *Typhlops platyrhynchus* Sternfeld, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **5**, p. 69: Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory (known only from the type locality).

Typhlops graueri Sternfeld Lake Tanganyika Blind-Snake

1912. *Typhlops graueri* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deutsch. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 264: Virgin forest behind boundary mountains on northwest of Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo.

Range. Ujiji, Tanganyika Territory, northwest to Medje, Belgian Congo.

Typhlops gracilis Sternfeld Urungu Blind-Snake

1910. *Typhlops gracilis* Sternfeld, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **5**, p. 70: Kitungulu, Urungu, Tanganyika Territory.

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[98] *Typhlops opisthopachys* Werner (1917), allegedly from Tanga, has been shown by me to be a synonym of the Australian *pinguis* Waite.

Range. Southwestern Tanganyika Territory and Northern Rhodesia.

Typhlops pallidus (Cope) Zanzibar Blind-Snake

1868. *Letheobia pallida* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 322: Zanzibar Island.

Range. Southern Sudan; coastal belt of Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory; Pemba and Zanzibar Islands.

Typhlops uluguruensis Barbour & Loveridge
Uluguru Blind-Snake

1928. *Typhlops uluguruensis* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 104: Nyange, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory (known only from the type locality).

Typhlops braminus (Daudin)
Brahminy or Flower-Pot Blind-Snake

1803. *Eryx braminus* Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., **7**, p. 279: Bengal, India.

1820. *Tortrix Russellii* Merrem, Vers. Syst. Amphib., p. 85: India orientali.

1838. *Onychocephalus Capensis* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., pl. ii, fig. 3; pl. liv, figs. 9-16: South Africa ("Interior of" may be considered to be erroneous).

1845. *Argyrophis truncatus* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 138: Philippine Islands.

1860. *Ophthalmidium tenue* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 497 (type believed lost): Hong Kong.

1863. *Typhlops inconspicuous* Jan, Elenco Sist. Degli Ofidi, p. 11: Madagascar.

1864. *Typhlops pammeces* Günther (new name for *tenue* Hallowell: preoccupied), Rept. British India, p. 176, pl. xvi, fig. C.

1882. *Typhlops* (*Typhlops*) *euproctus* Boettger, Zool. Anz., **5**, p. 479: Loucoubé, Nossi Bé, Madagascar.

1889. *Typhlops comorensis* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **4**, p. 361: Comoro Islands.

1906. *Typhlops braminus* var. *arenicola* Annandale, Mem. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, **1**, p. 192: Ramnad, South India.

1906. *Typhlops limbricki* Annandale, Mem. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, **1**, p. 193: Ramnad, South India.

1909. *Typhlops braminus* var. *pallidus* Wall (not Cope:1868), Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **19**, p. 609: Dibrugarh, Upper Assam.

1909. *Typhlops microcephalus* Werner, Jahresb. Ver. Nat. Württemberg

(Stuttgart), **65**, p. 60: Madagascar.

1910. *Glauconia braueri* Sternfeld, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **5**, p. 69: Bagamoyo, Tanganyika Territory.

1918. *Typhlops capensis* Rendahl (sp. n.; not of A. Smith), Arkiv. Zool., **11**, No. 17, p. 1, figs. 1-3: "Capeland," i.e. South Africa.

1919. *Typhlops fletcheri* Wall, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **26**, p. 556: Nilgiris, India.

Range. Coastal zone of Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Mozambique and South Africa. On islands of Socotra; Zanzibar; Comoro; Madagascar and Mauritius.[99]

Southern Europe and Asia (Arabia to China); islands of the Indian Ocean; China Sea; Pacific Ocean (Marianna; Caroline; Marshall; Solomon; Hawaiian); West Indies; South America (Mexico to Argentina).

Typhlops lumbriciformis (Peters) Wormlike Blind-Snake

1874. *Onychocephalus* (*Letheobia*) *lumbriciformis* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 377: "Zanzibar Coast," i.e. Tanganyika Territory.

1904. *Typhlops kleebergi* Werner, Zool. Anz., **27**, p. 464: Usambara, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Coastal Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar Island.[100]

Family LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE

Genus **LEPTOTYPHLOPS** Fitzinger

1824. *Stenostoma* Wagler (not Latreille:1810), in Spix, Serp. Brasil., p. 68. Type by monotypy: *S. albifrons* Wagler.

1843. *Leptotyphlops* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 24. Type by original designation: *Typhlops nigricans* Schlegel.

1843. *Eucephalus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 24. Type by original designation: *Typhlops bilineatus* Schlegel.

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[99] The world-wide distribution of this tiny snake is attributable to transport in soil surrounding the roots of introduced plants, at other times in ballast. Its first appearance in a country is apt to lead to redescription. The above list of synonyms is not necessarily complete. Possibly some of the five *Typhlops* with 20 midbody scale-rows, described from Ceylon by Taylor (1947, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., **31**, pp. 287-298) may be based on individual variants. The Malagasy species *reuteri* Boettger (1882), together with its synonym *lenzi* Boettger (1882), was removed from the synonymy by Mertens in 1922.

[100] The snake from "Fwambo," i.e. Fwamba, Northern Rhodesia, assigned to *lumbriciformis* by Boulenger (1896, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 590), is actually referable to *T. gracilis* Sternfeld (1910) which occurs at nearby Abercorn.

1844. *Catodon* Duméril & Bibron (not Linnaeus:1761), Erpét. Gén., **6**, p. 318. Type by monotypy: *Typhlops septemstriatus* Schneider.

1845. *Glauconia* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 139. Type by monotypy: *Typhlops nigricans* Schlegel.

1845. *Epictia* Gray, Cat. Lizards Brit. Mus., p. 139. Type by present designation: *Typhlops undecimstriatus* Schlegel = *Stenostoma albifrons* Wagler.

1853. *Rena* Baird & Girard, Cat. N. American Rept., p. 142. Type by subsequent designation: *R. dulcis* Baird & Girard.

1857. *Sabrina* Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 181. Type monotypy: *Typhlops tessellatum* Tschudi = *Stenostoma albifrons* Wagler.

1861. *Rhamphostoma* Jan (not Wagler:1830), Arch. Zool. Anat. Phys., **1**, p. 190: Type by monotypy: *Stenostoma macrorhynchum* Jan.

1861. *Tricheilostoma* Jan, Arch. Zool. Anat. Phys., **1**, p. 190. Type by present designation: *Stenostoma macrolepis* Peters.

1861. *Tetracheilostoma* Jan, Arch. Zool. Anat. Phys., **1**, p. 191. Type by monotypy: *Typhlops bilineatus* Schlegel.

1881. *Siagonodon* Peters, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 71. Type by original designation: *Typhlops septemstriatus* Schneider.

1885. *Stenostomophis* Rochebrune, Faune Senegambie, Rept., p. 142. New name for *Stenostoma* Wagler (preoccupied).

Leptotyphlops conjuncta conjuncta (Jan)[101]

Jan's All-black Worm-Snake

1861. *Stenostoma conjunctum* Jan, Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol., **1**, p. 189: South Africa.

1876. *Stenostoma groutii* Cope, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, (2) **8**, p. 128: Umvoti Mission, Natal.

1909. *Glauconia merkeri* Werner, Jahres. Ver. Nat. Württemberg, **65**, p. 61: Moshi, Tanganyika Territory.

1912. *Glauconia latirostris* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deutsch. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 264: Northwest of Lake Tanganyika Territory, Belgian Congo.

Range. Uganda (Entebbe); Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory south to Natal.[102]

Leptotyphlops boulengeri (Boettger)

Manda Flesh-pink Worm-Snake

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[101] Occasionally East African specimens have been identified as *distanti* (Boulenger); *nigricans* (Schlegel); *scutifrons* (Peters) or *signata* (Jan).

[102] In Transvaal this form meets with the western race *L. c. distant* (Boulenger) of Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland.

1913. *Glauconia boulengeri* Boettger, in Voeltzkow, Reise in Ost-afrika, **3**, p. 354, pl. xxv, fig. 1: Manda Island, Kenya Colony.

Range. Manda and Lamu Islands, Kenya Colony.

Leptotyphlops emini emini (Boulenger)[103]
Emin's All-black Worm-Snake

1890. *Glauconia emini* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **6**, p. 91: Karagwe [district, Bukoba, Tanganyika Territory].

Range. (Ethiopia and Somalia); southern Sudan; Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory (and Mafia Island), west through Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and eastern Belgian Congo to Nyamkolo, Northern Rhodesia.

Leptotyphlops emini pembae Loveridge
Pemba White-chinned Worm-Snake

1941. *Leptotyphlops emini pembae* Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **54**, p. 177: Wingwi Pwana, Pemba Island.

Range. Pemba Island (abundant).

Leptotyphlops longicauda (Peters)
Long-tailed Flesh-pink Worm-Snake

1854. *Stenostoma longicaudum* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 621: Tete, Mozambique.

Range. [104]Coastal Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Mozambique, east through Nyasaland to Northern Rhodesia.

Leptotyphlops fiechteri (Scortecci) White-bellied Worm-Snake

1929. *Glauconia fiechteri* Scortecci, Atti. Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. (Milano), **68**, p. 266, figs. —: Villaggio Duca degli Abruzzi, Somalia.

Range. Somalia, south to Lake Rudolf, Kenya Colony.

Family BOIDAE

Subfamily PYTHONINAE

Genus **PYTHON**[105] Daudin

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[103] Ethiopian and Somali snakes have a white-tipped tail, so may be subspecifically distinguishable as suggested by Parker (1949).

[104] Reported, with a question mark as to identification, from Somalia by Scortecci (1939).

[105] *Morelia* Gray (1842) is regarded as generically distinct. *Simalia* Gray (1849), *Aspidopython* A. B. Meyer (1874), and *Hypaspistes* D. Ogilby (1891) — all of which have *Boa amethistina* Schneider (1801), or synonyms of it, as type — are synonyms of *Liasis* Gray (1842), to which *amethistina* was transferred by Stull (1935).

1803. *Python* Daudin (part), Mag. Encycl. (March, An. 8), p. 434 and Hist. Nat. Rept., **5**, p. 226. Type by subsequent designation: *Coluber molurus* Linnaeus.

1830. *Constrictor* Wagler (not Laurenti:1768), Syst. Nat. Amphib., p. 168. Type by subsequent designation: *Boa reticulata* Schneider.

1842. *Heleionomus* Gray, Zool. Misc., p. 42. Type by monotypy: *H. variegatus* Gray = *Coluber sebae* Gmelin.

1842. *Hortulia* Gray, Zool. Misc., p. 43. Type by monotypy: *Python natalensis* A. Smith = *Coluber sebae* Gmelin.

1843. *Asterophis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 24. Type by original designation: *Python tigris* Daudin = *Coluber molurus* Linnaeus.

1884. *Aspidoboa* Sauvage, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (7) **8**, p. 143. Type by monotypy: *Python curtus* Schlegel.

Python sebae (Gmelin) Common African Python

1789. *Coluber Sebae* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., ed. 13, **1**, Part 3, p. 1118: (based on Seba, Thesaurus, **2**, pl. xcix, fig. 2) ''America'' (error).

1789. *Coluber Speciosus* Bonnaterre, Encyl. Méthod. Règnes Nat., Ophiol., p. 17: ''Brazil'' (error).

1801. *Boa Hieroglyphica* Schneider, Hist. Amphib., **2**, p. 266: Cairo, Egypt (by inference as taken from Seba).

1803. *Python Houttuyni* Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., **5**, p. 254: No locality.

1833. *Python natalensis* A. Smith, S. African Quart. Journ., **2**, p. 64: Natal, South Africa.

1842. *Heleionomus variegatus* Gray, Zool. Misc., p. 43: No locality.

1845. *Python Liberiensis* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 249: Liberia.

1936. *Python jubalis* Pitman, Uganda Journ., **3**, p. 211: Somalia (''material in the museum at Mogadiscio, though I am unaware of any published description.'' *nomen nudum*).

Range. Africa south of Senegal, the Sudan and Eritrea; including Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory.

Subfamily BOINAE

Genus **ERYX** Daudin

1803. *Eryx* Daudin (part), Mag. Encycl. (March, An. 8), p. 437, and Hist. Nat. Rept., **7**, p. 251. Type by subsequent designation: *Boa turcica* Olivier.

1803. *Clothonia* Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., **7**, p. 283. Type by monotypy: *Boa anguiniformis* Schneider = *Boa johnii* Russell.

1830. *Gongylophis* Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 192. Type by monotypy: *Boa conica* Schneider.

1849. *Cusoria* Gray, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., p. 107. Type by monotypy: *C. elegans* Gray.

1864. *Cursoria* Günther, Rept. British India, p. 333. Emendation for *Cusoria* Gray.

Eryx colubrinus loveridgei Stull Kenya Sand-Boa

1932. *Eryx thebaicus loveridgei* Stull, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **8**, p. 29, pl. ii, fig. B: ''Mbunyi'' i.e. Mbuyuni, Kenya Colony.

Range. Arid areas of Kenya Colony and northern Tanganyika Territory (at Kahe).[106]

Family COLUBRIDAE

Subfamily COLUBRINAE

Genus **BOTHROPHTHALMUS** Peters

1863. *Bothrophthalmus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 287. Type by monotypy: *Elaphis (Bothrophthalmus) lineatus* Peters.

Bothrophthalmus lineatus lineatus (Peters)
Red-and-Black Striped Snake

1863. *Elaphis (Bothrophthalmus) lineatus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 287: Guinea.

1863. *Bothrophthalmus melanozostus* Jan, Elenco Sist. Degli Ofidi, p. 62: Gold Coast.

Range. Uganda, southwest through Belgian Congo to Angola, northwest (but with local races in the Cameroons) to French Guinea.

Genus **LYCODONOMORPHUS** Fitzinger

1843. *Lycodonomorphus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 27. Type by original designation: *Coronella rufula* Schlegel = *Coluber rufulus* Lichtenstein.

1848. *Lycodontomorphus* Agassiz, Nomen. Zool., Index Universalis, p. 628. Emend. for *Lycodonomorphus* Fitzinger.

1863. *Neusterophis* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 16, footnote. Type by monotypy: *Natrix laevissima* Günther.

1893. *Ablabophis* Boulenger, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., **1**, p. 318. Type by monotypy: *Coluber rufulus* Lichtenstein.

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[106] While the "Uganda" specimen in the Museum of Comparative Zoology possibly came from that country, as it was bought from a dealer in the days of the "Uganda Railway," it may have come from Voi where the species is relatively common in the vicinity of the railway station.

1893. *Glypholycus* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 629. Type by monotypy: *G. bicolor* Günther.

1924. *Nerophidion* Werner, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **133**, Abt. 1, p. 53. Type by monotypy: *N. hypsirhinoides* Werner = *Glypholycus bicolor* Günther.

Lycodonomorphus bicolor (Günther)

Tanganyika White-bellied Water-Snake

1893. *Glypholycus bicolor* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 629, fig. —: Lake Tanganyika.

1924. *Nerophidion hypsirhinoides* Werner, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **133**, Abt. 1, p. 53: No locality.

Range. Lake Tanganyika, Tanganyika Territory; also in lake off Northern Rhodesia; Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Lycodonomorphus rufulus whytii (Boulenger)

Whyte's Water-Snake

1897. *Glypholycus whytii* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, pp. 800, 802, pl. xlvi, fig. 2: Fort Hill, Nyasaland.

Range. Southern Tanganyika Territory and northern Nyasaland, south (? down eastern side of Lake Nyasa) to the Zambezi, Mozambique.

Genus **BOAEDON** Duméril & Bibron

1854.[107] *Boaedon* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 357. Type by present designation: *B. lineatum* Duméril & Bibron.

1854. *Eugnathus* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 406. Type by monotypy: *Lycodon geometricus* Schlegel.

1854. *Alopecion* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 416. Type by monotypy: *A. annulifer* Duméril & Bibron = *Lycodon guttatus* A. Smith.

1856. *Holuropholis* A. Duméril, Revue Mag. Zool. (2), **8**, p. 465. Type by monotypy: *H. olivaceus* A. Duméril.

1885. *Catapherodon* Rochebrune, Faune Senegambie, Rept., p. 186. Type by present designation: *Boaedon unicolor* Duméril & Bibron = *Lycodon fuliginosus* Boie.

1893. *Theleus* Cope, American Nat., **27**, p. 482. Type by monotypy: *Coelopeltis virgata* Hallowell.

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[107] Boulenger (1893, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., **1**, p. 327) gives 1853 when the Mem. Acad. Sci. Paris, **23**, pp. 399-536 (reprint pp. 1-140), pls. i-ii, published M. Duméril's "Prodome de la Classification des Reptiles Ophidiens." But A. M. C. Duméril there (p. 460) used only Boédon, the French form of the word, as was also the case with Eugnathes (p. 461) and Alopêcion (p. 462).

Boaedon fuliginosus fuliginosus (Boie)[108]

Common House-Snake

1827. *Lycodon fuliginosus* Boie, Isis von Oken, **20**, col. 551: "Java" (error).

1837. *Lycodon unicolor* Schlegel (not Boie), Essai Phys. Serpents, **1**, p. 142; **2**, p. 112: Guinea Coast.

1854. *Boaedon Lineatum* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 363: Gold Coast.

1857. *Boaedon quadrivittatum* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 54: Isles de Los, off French Guinea.

1859. *Boaedon quadrilineatum* A. Duméril, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **10**, p. 193, fig. 4: Bissau, Portuguese Guinea.

1867. *Alopecion variegatum* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **1**, p. 230: Benguela and Novo Redondo, Angola.

1888. *Boodon bipraeocularis* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **1**, p. 330, pl. xviii, fig. B: Lake Tanganyika; and Rabai Hills, Kenya Colony.

1902. *Boodon lineatus* var. *plutonis* Werner, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **52**, p. 334: Boké, Rio Nunez, French Guinea.

1932. *Boaedon maculatus* Parker, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 363: Bihen, 1500 feet, 8° 25′ N., 48° 25′ E., British Somaliland.

Range. Eritrea, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Pemba; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands to Natal, west to the Cape, north (except for Southwest Africa where *B. f. mentalis* Günther occurs) and west to Senegal east to Eritrea.

Boaedon olivaceus (Duméril) Gaboon Water-Snake

1856. *Holuropholis olivaceus* A. Duméril, Revue Mag. Zool. (2), **8**, p. 466: Gabon, French Congo.

Range. Uganda, southwest through the Belgian Congo to Angola, north and west to French Guinea.

Genus **LYCOPHIDION** Fitzinger

1843. *Lycophidion* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 27. Type by original designation: *Lycodon horstokii* Schlegel = *L. capensis* A. Smith.

1844. *Lycophydion* Agassiz, Nomen. Zool., Rept., p. 27. Emendation for

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[108] Unfortunately there seems to be no way of avoiding the unwelcome fact that this name should be used for what is probably the commonest of African snakes. In part the species owes its lengthy synonymy to the variability of its coloration, the young usually differing from the adults: though at times the adults may retain the juvenile coloring, they are generally bright brown, dark brown or black. So far I have failed to separate an East African race, but trinomials are necessary as races occur in the rain-forests of West Africa (*B. f. virgatus* (Hallowell) Cameroons to Liberia), arid areas of Southwest Africa (*B. f. mentalis* Günther), and also of Arabia (*B. f. arabicus* Scortecci: if distinct).

Lycophidion Fitzinger:1843.

1857. *Lycophidium* Agassiz, Nomen. Zool., Index Univers., p. 218. Emendation for *Lycophydion* Agassiz:1844.

1857. *Lissophis* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 59. Type by original designation: *L. laterale* Hallowell.

1858. *Metoporhina* Günther, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., p. 197. Type by monotypy: *Coluber irroratus* Leach.

Lycophidion meleagris Boulenger Speckled Wolf-Snake

1893. *Lycophidium meleagris* Boulenger, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., **1**, p. 337, pl. xxi, fig. 2: Ambriz and Ambrizette, Angola.

Range. Usambara; Magrotto and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory, west through the Belgian Congo to Angola.

Lycophidion capense ornatum Parker Ornate Wolf-Snake

1936. *Lycophidion ornatum* Parker, Novit. Zool. (Tring), **40**, p. 122: Congulu, Angola.

Range. Virgin forests of Uganda; western Kenya Colony and western Tanganyika Territory, west through Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Congo to Angola. Also Gold Coast (M.C.Z. 49606, etc.).

Lycophidion capense uzungwense Loveridge
Red-snouted Wolf-Snake

1932. *Lycophidion capense uzungwensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **72**, p. 375: Dabaga, Uzungwe Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uplands of northwestern (at Kibondo) and southern Tanganyika Territory.

Lycophidion capense capense (Smith)[109]
Common Wolf-Snake

1831. *Lycodon capensis* A. Smith, S. African Quart. Journ., **1**, p. 18: "Kurrichane," i.e. Rustenberg district, Transvaal.

1837. *Lycodon horstokii* Schlegel, Essai Phys. Serp., **2**, p. 111, pl. iv, figs. 10-11: Cape of Good Hope in the uncultivated parts near the frontiers of Kaffraria (restricted).

1888. *Lycophidium Capense* mut. *multimaculata* Boettger, Ber. Senckenberg, Naturf. Ges., p. 67: Povo Nemlao and Povo Netonna, near Banana, Belgian Congo.

1893. *Lycophidium jacksoni* Boulenger, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., **1**, p. 340, pl. xxi, fig. 3: Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Territory; Lamu, Kenya Colony.

1893. *Lycophidium abyssinicum* Boulenger, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., **1**, p. 342, pl. xxii, fig. 1: Southern Abyssinia.

Range. Egypt (Fayum only), east to Arabia, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Pemba and Zanzibar Islands;[109] to Natal, west to the Cape, northwest to French Guinea (possibly Portuguese Guinea and Senegal if *L. c. gambiense* Rochebrune is included).

Genus **HORMONOTUS** Hallowell

1857. *Hormonotus* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 56. Type by monotypy: *H. audax* Hallowell = *Lamprophis modestus* Duméril & Bibron.

Hormonotus modestus (Duméril & Bibron)

1854. *Lamprophis modestus* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 429: Guinea.

1857. *Hormonotus audax* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 56: Gabon, French Congo.

1863. *Heterolepis glaber* Jan, Elenco Sist. Degli Ofidi, p. 98: Boutry, Ashanti, Gold Coast.

1888. *Boodon (Alopecion) Vossii* Fischer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., **5**, p. 3, pl. i, fig. 1: Cameroon.

Range. Uganda, southwest through Belgian Congo to Angola, northwest to French Guinea.

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[109] Parker (1949, Zool. Verh. Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, No. 6, pp. 54-56) points out that it is doubtful whether the types of *acutirostre* Günther (1868, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) 1, p. 427, pl. xix, fig. D), though sent by Sir John Kirk *from* Zanzibar, originated there, for in a letter from Sir John (1867, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 952) he states he had a "valuable collection of snakes and insects *from Mozambique*" (italics H.W.P.). The collection was received at the British Museum in 1868. Parker adds that since 1867 no wolf-snakes with such low scale-counts as the cotypes of *acutirostre* have been taken on Zanzibar Island. To which I might add that the sexing of some as given in the catalogue (1893, p. 338) is in error. In removing *L. c. acutirostre* from this check list it is as well to draw attention to the fact that in the non-montane coastal belt of East Africa there is a population of *capense* which can be separated from the more or less white-throated *c. capense* of the interior by their uniformly blackish-brown throat and undersurfaces. The Museum of Comparative Zoology has such specimens from Kibwezi; foot of Mbololo; Malindi; Changamwe near Mombasa (seen); Kilosa; Morogoro; Bagamoyo; Zanzibar; Dar es Salaam; Mbanja near Lindi; Liwale; Tunduru and Ugano.

Parker mentions that the British Museum specimen with the lowest counts (♀:V.156;C.20) is from Kosi Bay, Zululand. Presumably the same snake that in 1908 Boulenger referred to *semiannulis* Peters, with the qualification that it lacked the dark crossbars of the type from Tete, Mozambique. This was precisely the case with the eight snakes (3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀:V.130-144;C.24-31) that I personally captured at Lumbo, Mozambique and referred to *semiannulis* in 1923. If *acutirostre* came from *Mozambique* it is highly probable that the Lumbo snakes represent the same thing. This suggests that *acutirostre* may be a synonym of *semiannulis* which — except for a very questionable Angola record of 1898 — has not been taken since Peters described it over a hundred years ago. I failed to find any *Lycophidion* during the month that I spent at Tete in 1949.

Genus **MEHELYA** Csiki

1847. *Heterolepis* A. Smith (not Nees:1834), Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., footnote to pl. lv. Type by original designation: *H. capensis* A. Smith.
1858. *Simocephalus* Günther (not Schodler:ix.1858), 9.x.1858, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., p. 194. New name for *Heterolepis* Smith (preoccupied).
1903. *Grobbenia* Poche (not Holdhaus:28.vii.1903), 21.ix.1903, Zool. Anz., **26**, p. 699. Type by original designation: *Heterolepis poensis* A. Smith.
1903. *Méhelya* Csiki, 15.xi.1903, Rovartani Lapok, p. 198, footnote. New name for *Grobbenia* Poche (preoccupied).
1904. *Siebenrockia* Poche, 13.ix.1904, Zool. Anz., **28**, p. 38. New name for *Grobbenia* Poche (preoccupied).

Mehelya capensis savorgnani (Mocquard)

Northwestern Cape File-Snake

1887. *Heterolepis Savorgnani* Mocquard, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (7) **11**, p. 27, pl. ii, figs. 4-4b: Ogooué River, French Congo.
1893. *Simocephalus chanleri* Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **16**, p. 726: Wange, *opposite* Manda Island, Kenya Colony.
1901. *Simocephalus phyllophis* Werner, Zool. Anz., **24**, p. 301, figs. 3-4: Cameroon.
1907. *Simocephalus Butleri* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **20**, p. 489: Between Wau and Chakchak, Bahr el Ghazal Province, Sudan.
1910. *Simocephalus unicolor* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) **5**, p. 512: Fort Hall, Kenya Colony.
1910. *Mehelya* (or *Simocephalus*) *lamani* Lönnberg, Arkiv. Zool., **7**, No. 8, p. 1: Mukimbungu, lower Congo River, Belgian Congo.
1913. *Mehelya* (*Simocephalus*) *somaliensis* Lönnberg & Andersson, Arkiv. Zool., **8**, No. 20, p. 2: "Kismayu," i.e. Chisimaio, Somalia.

Range. Southern Sudan and southern Somalia, west through Kenya Colony; Uganda; Belgian and French Congo to French Cameroon.

Mehelya capensis capensis (Smith)

Southeastern Cape File-Snake

1847. *Heterolepis capensis* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., pl. lv: Eastern districts of Cape Province, South Africa.
1874. *Heterolepis Gueinzii* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 164, pl. —, fig. 2: Port Natal, *i.e.* Durban, Natal.

Range. Tanganyika Territory,[110] south through Nyasaland to Natal, west through Bechuanaland to Angola.

Mehelya poensis (Smith) Western-Forest File-Snake

1847. *Heterolepis poensis* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., footnote to pl. lv: Fernando Po.

1854. *Heterolepis bicarinatus* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 422: Fernando Po.

Range. Uganda southwest through Belgian Congo to Angola, northwest to French Guinea.[110]

Mehelya stenophthalmus (Mocquard) Small-eyed File-Snake

1887. *Heterolepis stenophthalmus* Mocquard, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (7) **11**, p. 16, pl. i, figs. 1-1b: Assini, Gold Coast and Cape Lopez, French Congo.

1911. *Gonionotophis microps* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) **8**, p. 370: Bitye, French Cameroon.

Range. Uganda, west through Belgian Congo to Gold Coast: Portuguese Guinea.

Mehelya nyassae (Günther) Nyasaland File-Snake

1888. *Simocephalus nyassae* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **1**, p. 328: Lake Nyasa, Nyasaland.

1906. *Gonionotophis degrijisi* Werner, Zool. Anz., **30**, p. 53: Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Kenya Colony (Tana River:A.L.); Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island, south through Mozambique, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia to the Transvaal and Natal. Also Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

Genus **GEODIPSAS** Boulenger[111]

1896. *Geodipsas* Boulenger, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 32. Type by present designation: *Tachymenis infralineatus* Günther.

Geodipsas vauerocegae Tornier Usambara Forest-Snake

1902. *Geodipsas vauerocegae* Tornier, Zool. Anz., **25**, p. 703: Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forests of the Usambara; Magrotto and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Geodipsas procterae Loveridge Uluguru Forest-Snake

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[110] Voeltzkow's listing of *"poensis"* from Zanzibar is assumed to have been based on misidentified *c. capensis* from coastal Tanganyika (= Zanzibar auct.).

[111] Snakes of this genus possess (1) hypapophyses on the posterior vertebrae; (2) grooved maxillary teeth; (3) a forked sulcus spermaticus. In the last two characters they differ from *Natriciteres* to which they bear at least a superficial resemblance. Other species occur in the Cameroons and in Madagascar.

1922. *Geodipsas procterae* Loveridge, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 313: Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forests of the Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Genus **NATRICITERES** Loveridge[112]

1953. *Natriciteres* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **110**, p. 248. Type by original designation: *Coronella olivacea* Peters.

Natriciteres olivacea olivacea (Peters) Olive Marsh-Snake

1854. *Coronella olivacea* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 622: Tete, Mozambique.

1860. *Coronella* (*Meizodon*) *dumerilii* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 429, fig. —: "Sierra Leone" (error, *fide* Boulenger, for Gold Coast).

1863. *Enicognathus punctatostriatus* Jan, Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol., **2**, p. 278: Type in Hamburg Museum, but no locality.

1877. *Neusterophis atratus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 614, pl. —, fig. 1: Chinchoxo, Cabinda.

1886. *Grayia Giardi* Dollo, Bull. Mus. Roy. Hist. Nat. Belgique, **4**, p. 158, figs. 1-2: Lake Tanganyika region, Belgian Congo.

Range. Sudan east to Somalia, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands to southern Rhodesia, northwest through Belgian Congo to the Gold Coast.

Natriciteres olivacea uluguruensis (Loveridge) Montane Marsh-Snake

1935. *Natrix olivacea uluguruensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **79**, p. 7: Nyange, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Montane forests and marshes of Tanganyika Territory, south to southern Rhodesia, west to Angola.

Natriciteres olivacea pembana (Loveridge)[113] Pemba Island Marsh-Snake

1935. *Natrix olivacea pembana* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **79**, p. 8: Chakechake, Pemba Island.

Range. Pemba Island.

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[112] The eight generic names that have been misapplied to snakes of this genus, are listed under the original (1953) citation of *Natriciteres*.

[113] A possibly untenable race depending on whether a majority of Pemba snakes have 15 midbody scale-rows: occasional individuals of the mainland *montane* form have 15.

Genus **COLUBER** Linnaeus[114]

1758. *Coluber* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, **1**, p. 216: Type by designation of Fitzinger:1843: *C. constrictor* Linnaeus.

1818. *Scoliophis* Lesueur, Journ. Phys. Chim. Hist. Nat., **86**, p. 297, Type by monotypy: *S. atlanticus* Lesueur = *Coluber constrictor* Linnaeus.

1826. *Hemorrhois* Boie, Isis von Oken, **19**, col. 982. Type by original designation: *Coluber hippocrepis* Linnaeus.

1830. *Periops* Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 189. Type by monotypy: *Coluber hippocrepis* Linnaeus (inc. *Natrix bahiensis* Wagler).

1843. *Hicrophis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 26. Type by original designation: *Coluber viridiflavus* Lacépède.

1844. *Haemorrhois* Agassiz, Nomen. Zool., Rept., p. 20. Emendation for *Hemorrhois* Boie.

1853. *Bascanion* Baird & Girard, Cat. N. American Rept., p. 93. Type by subsequent designation: *Coluber constrictor* Linnaeus.

1854. *Coryphodon* Duméril & Bibron (part; not Owen:1845), Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 180. Type by subsequent designation: *Coluber capistratus* Lichtenstein.

1860. *Platyceps* Blyth, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, **29**, p. 114. Type by monotypy: *P. subfasciatus* Blyth = *Coluber ventromaculatus* Gray.

1862. *Bascanium* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 338. Emendation for *Bascanion* Baird & Girard.

1865. *Megablabes* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **15**, p. 92. Type by monotypy: *M. olivaceus* Günther = *Herpetodryas dipsas* Schlegel.

1868. *Dolichophis* Gistel, in Blicke, Leben Natur Menschen (Leipzig), p. 155. Type (*fide* Mertens:1936): *Coluber caspius* Gmelin.

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[114] *Coluber*, as employed here, is substantially the equivalent of "*Zamenis* Wagler" as used by Boulenger (1893, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., 1, p. 379). Unfortunately the type of *Zamenis* Wagler was designated by Fitzinger (1843, Syst. Nat., p. 26) as *Z. aesculapii* Wagler, a species that author specifically stated is the *Coluber aesculapii* of Lacépède, *not* of Linnaeus. This *C. aesculapii* Lacépède is commonly regarded as a synonym of what is now known as *Elaphe longissimus* Laurenti, so that *Zamenis* Wagler is primarily a synonym of *Elaphe* Fitzinger (1833, in Wagler, Descr. Icon. Amphib., text to pl. xxvii), whose type is *parreysii* Fitzinger = *Coluber quatuorlineatus* Lacépède.

Subsequent designation of *Natrix gemonensis* Laurenti as a type for *Zamenis* Wagler, by Ortenburger (1928), Malcolm Smith (1943), also Inger and Clark (1943, Copeia, p. 143) is therefore untenable, and *Zamenis* Wagler is a synonym of *Coluber* only "in part."

Probably other names should be added to those listed here in the synonymy of *Coluber*. Four of them (together with "*Zamenis*") are regarded as subgenera by Inger and Clark (*loc. cit.*). On the other hand, *Chilolepis* Fitzinger, 1843, Syst. Rept., p. 26 (of which *Coluber cliffordi* Schlegel is the type by original designation) together with its synonyms *Spalerosophis* Jan, 1865, in De Fillipi, Viagg. Persia, p. 356 (whose type was designated as *S. microlepis* Jan in 1930 by K. P. Schmidt when reviving *Spalerosophis*) and *Loxodon* (also *Toxodon*) Jan, 1867, are removed from the synonymy as the *Chilolepis* group appears to warrant generic status.

1895. *Acanthocalyx* Cope, Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., **18**, p. 204. Type by original designation: *Coluber ventromaculatus* Gray.

1895. *Tylanthera* Cope, Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., **18**, p. 205. Type by monotypy: *Coluber florulentus* Geoffroy.

1924. *Argyrogena* Werner, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **133**, Abt. 1, p. 51. Type by monotypy: *A. rostrata* Werner = *Coluber fasciolatus* Shaw.

Coluber keniensis Parker Lake Baringo Snake

1932. *Coluber keniensis* Parker, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **38**, p. 220: Lake Baringo, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony (known only from the holotype).

Coluber citernii (Boulenger) Somalia Snake

1912. *Zamenis citernii* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova (3), **5**, p. 331: Dolo, Somalia.

Range. Southern Somalia and northern Kenya Colony.[115]

Coluber florulentus smithi (Boulenger)[116]
Southern Flowered-Snake

1895. *Zamenis smithi* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 536, pl. xxx, fig. 2: Shebeli River, Somalia.

1935. *Coronella semiornata fuscorosea* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **79**, p. 8: Mount Mbololo, Teita, Kenya Colony.

Range. Ethiopia and Somalia, south to Kenya Colony.

Genus **MEIZODON** Fischer

1856. *Meizodon* Fischer, Abhand. Naturw. Ver. Hamburg, **3**, p. 112. Type by monotypy: *M. regularis* Fischer = *Calamaria coronata* Schlegel.

Meizodon semiornatus semiornatus (Peters)[117]
Southern Semiornate-Snake

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[115] Here reported from Kenya for the first time on the basis of a ♀ (M.C.Z. 51691) from Malca Murri with 21 midbody scale-rows; 219 ventrals; a divided anal; 87 subcaudals; 8 labials, the 4th and 5th entering the orbit. Total length 570 (432 + 138) mm. This snake unquestionably represents *citernii*, previously known only from the holotype.

[116] The 1896 record of *"smithii"* from Assab, Eritrea, is assumed to be based on a *C. f. florulentus* Geoffroy. Conversely, the *"florulentus"* recorded by Lönnberg (1911) from just north of the Uaso Nyiro (as Guaso Nyiri), and also a Lake Rudolf snake in the Nairobi Museum are almost certainly *C. f. smithi*, which I still think is only a race.

[117] Trinomials are employed on account of a northern race — *M. s. plumbeiceps* (Boettger :1893) with *somalica* (Scortecci :1932) and *loveridgei* Bogert :1940 as synonyms — ranging from Sudan, Ethiopia and British Somaliland south through Somalia. Where the races actually meet remains to be defined, probably arbitrarily, as the sole character separating them appears to be the predominance of 1 + 2 temporals in the northern race, 2 + 2 in the southern. The Uganda record of Boulenger (1902) is extremely questionable as no specimen is known.

1854. *Coronella semiornata* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 622: Tete, Mozambique.
1879. *Zamenis fischeri* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 777: Malindi, Kenya Colony.
1884. *Coronella inornata* Fischer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., **1**, p. 6, pl. i, fig. 2: Masailand, Kenya Colony.
1908. *Coronella scheffleri* Sternfeld, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 93: Kibwezi, Kenya Colony.
1935. *Coronella semiornata* var. *mossambica* Cott, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1934, p. 967: Charre and Fambani, Mozambique.

Range. Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, south through Mozambique to Nyasaland and the Rhodesias.

Meizodon coronatus (Schlegel) Western Crowned-Snake

1837. *Calamaria coronata* Schlegel, Essai Phys. Serp., **2**, p. 46: Gold Coast.
1856. *Meizodon regularis* Fischer, Abhand. Nat. Ver. Hamburg, **3**, p. 112, pl. iii, fig. 3: Peki, Gold Coast.
1858. *Coryphodon margaritiferus* Günther, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., p. 109: West Africa.
1860. *Coronella* (*Meizodon*) *bitorquata* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 428, fig. —: Senegal.
1863. *Coronella elegans* Jan, Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol., **2**, p. 255: No locality.
1917. *Zamenis tchadensis* Chabanaud, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **22**, p. 451, figs. 3-5: Koalem, French West Africa.
1933. *Coronella regularis praeornata* Angel, Serpentes Afrique Occ. Française, p. 123, figs. 45a-b: French Sudan and Uganda.
1951. *Meizodon coronata camerunensis* Monard, Mem. Inst. Franc. Afrique Noire (Sci. Nat.), No. 1, pp. 151, 161: Konn, French Cameroon.

Range. Kenya Colony and Uganda, west in equatorial belt (5° S. to 15° N.) to Senegal.

Genus **PHILOTHAMNUS** Smith[118]

1847. *Philothamnus* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, footnote to text for pl. lix. Type by monotypy: *Dendrophis* (*Philothamnus*) *semivariegata* A. Smith.
1857. *Chlorophis* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 53. Type by monotypy: *C. heterodermus* Hallowell.
1866. *Herpetaethiops* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **18**, p. 27. Type

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[118] *Chlorophis* Hallowell is regarded as a subgenus, usually recognizable by the absence of a sharply angular subcaudal keel along either side of the tail.

by monotypy: *H. bellii* Günther = *Chlorophis heterodermus* Hallowell.

1868. *Chlorophis* Theobald (not Hallowell), Cat. Rept. Asiatic Soc. Mus., p. 49. Type by monotypy: *C. oldhami* Theobald = *Ahaetulla hoplogaster* Günther.

1895. *Oligolepis* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **16**, p. 171. Type by monotypy: *O. macrops* Boulenger.

Philothamnus macrops (Boulenger) Usambara Green-Snake

1895. *Oligolepis macrops* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **16**, p. 171: Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Coastal Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island.

Philothamnus heterodermus carinatus (Andersson) Thirteen-scaled Green-Snake

1901. *Chlorophis carinatus* Andersson, Svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Hand., **27**, No. 5, p. 9: Mapanja, British Cameroon.

Range. Western Kenya Colony and Uganda, west through Belgian Congo to Fernando Po.

Philothamnus hoplogaster (Günther) Southeastern Green-Snake

1863. *Ahaetulla hoplogaster* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **11**, pp. 284, 286: "Port Natal," *i.e.* Durban, Natal.

1866. *Philothamnus neglectus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 890, footnote: "Prazo Boror," *i.e.* Boror, Mozambique.

1868. *Chlorophis Oldhami* Theobald, Cat. Rept. Asiatic Soc. Mus., p. 49: "Simla, India" (error).

Range. Tanganyika Territory (south of the Usambara Mountains), south through Mozambique and the Rhodesias to Port Elizabeth, Cape Province, South Africa.

Philothamnus irregularis battersbyi Loveridge[119] Northeastern Green-Snake

1951. *Philothamnus irregularis battersbyi* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **106**, p. 51: Sipi Forest at 6000 feet on Elgon Mountain, eastern Uganda.

Range. Sudan (east of the Nile), east through Ethiopia to Somalia, south through Uganda and Kenya Colony to (and including) the Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory, west to Lake Victoria.

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[119] This is the common green-snake of the northeastern savannas which, with the preceding has been so long erroneously known as *Chlorophis neglectus* (Peters).

Philothamnus irregularis irregularis (Leach)
Western Green-Snake

1789. *Coluber Caeruleus* Lacépède (not Linnaeus), Hist. Nat. Serpens, **2**, Table Methodique, p. 100, text p. 276: Cap Vert, Senegal.
1802. *Coluber caerulescens* Daudin (not Linnaeus: new name for *caeruleus* Lacépède), Hist. Nat. Rept., **7**, p. 54.
1818. *Coluber caesius* Cloquet[120] (new name for *caeruleus* Lacépède), Dict. Sci. Nat. (Paris) **11**, p. 201.
1819. *Coluber irregularis* Leach, in Bowdich, Miss. Ashantee, App. p. 494: ''Fantee,'' i.e. Fanti, Ashanti, Gold Coast.
1843. *Dendrophis Chenonii* Reinhardt, Dansk. Vidensk. Selsk. Skrift., **10**, p. 246, pl. i, figs. 13-14: Guinea.
1848. *Dendrophis (Philothamnus) albo-variata* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., pl. lxiv, figs. 3-3b; pl. lxv: South Africa towards Tropic of Capricorn (also Gold Coast; Sierra Leone; Gambia).
1875. *Philothamnus irregularis* var. *longifrenatus* Buchholz and Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 199: Cameroon.
1882. *Philothamnus angolensis* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **9**, p. 7: Capangombe, Angola.
1888. *Ahaetulla emini* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **1**, p. 51: ''Monbuttu,'' *i.e.* Mangbetu, Belgian Congo.
1888. *Ahaetulla shirana* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **1**, p. 326: Blantyre Mission, Shire River, Nyasaland.
1893. *Philothamnus Güntheri* Pfeffer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., **10**, p. 85, pl. i, figs. 3-5: Quilimane, Mozambique.
1932. *Chlorophis vernayi* FitzSimons, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **15**, p. 38: Maun, Thamalakane River, British Bechuanaland.

Range. In addition to western Uganda and western Tanganyika Territory: West and Central Africa south of 15° N. and north of 20° S. but following the Zambezi to the East Coast. More specifically: Senegal east to Metemma (introduced) on the White Nile south down the Rift Valley (Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and both sides of Nyasa) into Southern Rhodesia, west to Damaraland, northwest to Senegal.

Philothamnus heterolepidotus (Günther) Slender Green-Snake

1863. *Ahaetulla heterolepidota* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **11**, p. 286: Africa.
1888. *Ahaetulla gracillima* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **1**, p. 326: Lower Congo River, Belgian Congo.

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[120] Suppressed by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in 1955. See Opinions and Declarations, **9**, pp. 299-308.

1910. *Chlorophis gracilis* Sternfeld, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **5**, p. 64: Dodo, French Cameroon.

1912. *Chlorophis schubotzi* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deutsch. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 269, fig. 4: Bwanja, near Bukoba, Tanganyika Territory.

1923. *Chlorophis bequaerti* Schmidt (part), Bull American Mus. Nat. Hist., **49**, p. 75, fig. 3: Niangara, Belgian Congo (based on an aberrant *heterolepidotus* ♂ with entire anal = the holotype; omit paratype ♀, a similarly aberrant *irregularis*).

Range. Southern Sudan; Uganda and western Kenya Colony, southeast to mouth of the Rovuma River, Tanganyika Territory; (? Mozambique); west to Angola and northwest to Togo.

Philothamnus semivariegatus dorsalis (Bocage)[121]

Striped Wood-Snake

1866. *Leptophis dorsalis* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **1**, pp. 48, 69: Molembo, Loanda Coast, Angola (restricted by Bocage:1882).

Range. Angola, north to the Belgian and French Congo.

Philothamnus semivariegatus semivariegatus (Smith)

Spotted Wood-Snake

1847. *Dendrophis (Philothamnus) semivariegata* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, pls. lix; lx; lxiv, figs. 1a-1b: Bushman Flat, Cape Province, South Africa (restricted by Bogert:1940).

1866. *Philothamnus punctatus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 889: Zanzibar Coast, *i.e.* Tanganyika Territory.

1868. *Ahaetulla Kirkii* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) **1**, p. 424: Zanzibar Island.

1869. *Dendrophis melanostigma* Jan, Icon. Gén. Ophid., livr. 32, pl. ii, fig. 3: Mozambique.

1882. *Philothamnus Smithii* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **9**, p. 12, fig. 5: Bissau, Portuguese Guinea (hereby restricted A.L.).

1888. *Ahaetulla Bocagii* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **1**, p. 326: Angola.

1893. *Philothamnus punctatus* var. *sansibaricus* Pfeffer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., **10**, p. 83: Zanzibar Island.

Range. Includes Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia Islands. Africa south of 16° N. except forested areas bordering the Gulf of Guinea, certain islands therein and a vague coastal area from French Congo to Angola occupied by races, besides being absent from the Cape Peninsula region. More specifically Gambia east to Eritrea (though not recorded from Ethiopia), south to Natal and adjacent Cape Province, west and northwest (except for regions occupied by races) to Gambia.

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[121] It is very doubtful if this form should be admitted to the East African list. It is included here to invite attention to the population (of which I took 22 specimens) around Mwaya, Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika Territory. In this series the temporal arrangement was predominantly that of *dorsalis*, though in markings they resemble typical *semivariegatus* in lacking the vertebral stripe which is apparently not constant even among West African *dorsalis*.

Genus **HAPSIDOPHRYS** Fischer

1856. *Hapsidophrys* Fischer (part), Abhand. Nat. Ver. Hamburg, **3**, p. 110. Type by present designation: *H. lineatus* Fischer.

Hapsidophrys lineata Fischer Black-lined Green-Snake

1856. *Hapsidophrys lineatus* Fischer, Abhand. Nat. Ver. Hamburg, **3**, p. 111, pl. ii, fig. 5: Elmina, Gold Coast.

1909. *Gastropyxis orientalis* Werner, Jahresb. Ver. Nat. Württemberg, (Stuttgart), **65**, p. 56: Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Western Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, west through Uganda, southwest to Angola, north and west to French Guinea.

Genus **GASTROPYXIS** Cope

1861. *Gastropyxis* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1860, pp. 556, 558. Type by monotypy: *Dendrophis smaragdina* Schlegel.

Gastropyxis smaragdina (Schlegel) Keel-scaled Green-Snake

1837. *Dendrophis smaragdina* Schlegel, Essai Phys. Serp., **2**, p. 237: Gold Coast.

1844. *Leptophis gracilis* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 60: Liberia.

1856. *Hapsidophrys caerulens* Fischer, Abhand. Nat. Ver. Hamburg, **3**, p. 111, pl. ii, fig. 6: Elmina, Gold Coast.

Range. Uganda, southwest through the Belgian Congo to Angola, north and west to Portuguese Guinea.

Genus **THRASOPS** Hallowell[122]

1857. *Thrasops* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 67. Type by monotypy: *Dendrophis flavigularis* Hallowell.

1862. *Rhamnophis* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **9**, p. 129. Type by monotypy: *R. aethiopissa* Günther.

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[122] *Rhamnophis* is at best but a subgenus of *Thrasops*, the differences between the two being slight, as may be seen by comparing their respective characters given in my revision (1944, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **95**, pp. 124-138).

1864. *Crypsidomus* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 309. Substitute name for *Rhamnophis* Günther.

Thrasops jacksonii jacksonii Günther
Western Black Tree-Snake

1895. *Thrasops Jacksonii* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **15**, p. 528: Kavirondo, Kenya Colony.

1905. *Thrasops Rothschildi* Mocquard, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **11**, p. 287: "Afrique orientale anglaise," i.e. Kenya Colony.

Range. Western Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory (west of Lake Victoria), west through Uganda to the Belgian Congo.

Thrasops jacksonii schmidti Loveridge
Eastern Black Tree-Snake

1936. *Thrasops jacksonii schmidti* Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **49**, p. 63: Meru Forest, Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony.

Range. Central Kenya Colony (virgin forests of Mount Kenya and Muthaiga near Nairobi).

Thrasops aethiopissa elgonensis (Loveridge)

1929. *Rhamnophis aethiopissa elgonensis* Loveridge, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., **151**, p. 24: Yala (= Lukosa) River, Kenya Colony.

Range. Western Kenya Colony to western Uganda.

Genus **SCAPHIOPHIS** Peters

1870. *Scaphiophis* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 644. Type by monotypy: *S. albopunctatus* Peters.

Scaphiophis albopunctatus albopunctatus Peters
Gray Beaked-Snake

1870. *Scaphiophis albopunctatus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 645, pl. i, fig. 4: Kita, French West Africa.

Range. Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, west through Belgian Congo to the French Soudan.

Genus **PROSYMNA** Gray

1849. *Prosymna* Gray, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., p. 80. Type by monotypy: *Calamaria meleagris* Reinhardt.

1849. *Temnorhynchus* A. Smith (not of Hope:1837), Illus. Zool. S.

Africa, Rept., App., p. 17. Type by monotypy: *T. sundewallii* (misprint for *sundevallii*) A. Smith.

1863. *Ligonirostra* Cope, Amer. Journ. Sci. Arts, (2) **35**, p. 457. New name for *Temnorhynchus* Smith (preoccupied in coleoptera).

1896. *Asthenophis* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (2) **17**, p. 12. Type by monotypy: *A. ruspolii* Boulenger.

1902. *Pseudoprosymna* Lindholm, in Lampe, Jahrb. Nassau Ver. Naturk. (Wiesbaden), **55**, p. 57. Type by monotypy: *P. bergeri* Lindholm.

1909. *Stenorhabdium* Werner, Jahresb. Ver. Nat. Württemberg, **65**, p. 59. Type (believed lost) by monotypy: *S. temporale* Werner.

Prosymna pitmani Battersby Multi-scaled Shovel-snout

1951. *Prosymna pitmani* Battersby, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist, (12) **4**, p. 828: Kilwa, Southern Province, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Southeastern Tanganyika Territory.

Prosymna ambigua bocagii Boulenger
Central African Shovel-snout

1897. *Prosymna Bocagii* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **19**, p. 278, figs. —: Zongo, Ubangi Rapids, Belgian Congo.

Range. Southern Sudan and Uganda to northern and eastern Belgian Congo.

Prosymna ambigua stuhlmanni (Pfeffer)
East African Shovel-snout

1893. *Ligonirostra Stuhlmanni* Pfeffer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., **10**, p. 78, pl. i, figs. 8-10: Usambara, Tanganyika Territory.

1906. *Prosymna Vassei* Mocquard, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **12**, p. 250: Mozambique.

1909. *Prosymna variabilis* Werner, Jahresb. Ver. Nat. Württemberg, **65**, p. 57: Moshi, Tanganyika Territory.

1909. *Stenorhabdium temporale* Werner, Jahresb. Ver. Nat. Württemberg, **65**, p. 60: "East Africa."

Range. Coastal Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island, south through Mozambique, Nyasaland and the Rhodesias to Zululand, Natal.

Prosymna ambigua ornatissima Barbour & Loveridge
Ornate Shovel-snout

1928. *Prosymna ornatissima* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 120, col. pl. ii, fig. 2: Nyange, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uluguru Mountains Tanganyika Territory.

Genus **PSEUDASPIS** Fitzinger

1843. *Pseudaspis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 25. Type by original designation: *Coluber canus* Linnaeus.
1868. *Cadmus* Theobald (not Bory:1824), Cat. Rept. Asiatic Soc. Mus., p. 58. Type by monotypy: *C. cuneiformis* Theobald = *Coluber canus* Linnaeus.
1882. *Ophirhina* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **8**, p. 300. Type by monotypy: *O. anchietae* Bocage = *Coluber canus* Linnaeus.

Pseudaspis cana (Linnaeus) Mole Snake

1758. *Coluber canus* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 221: ''in Indiis,'' i.e. Africa.
1768. *Coluber elegantissimus* Laurenti, Syn. Rept., p. 96: (based on Seba, Thesaurus, **1**, pl. lxxxi, fig. 9) No locality.
1789. *Coluber ocellatus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., ed. 13, **1**, Part 3, p. 1113: (based on Seba, Thesaurus, **2**, pl. i, figs. 3 and 8) ''Zeylon and Sina'' (error).
1868. *Cadmus cuneiformis* Theobald, Cat. Rept. Asiatic Soc. Mus., p. 58: ''Simla, India'' (error).
1872. *Coronella phocarum* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 836: Robben Island, Cape Province, South Africa.
1882. *Ophirhina Anchictae* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **8**, p. 300: Caconda, Benguela, Angola.

Range. Uplands of Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, south to Natal, west to the Cape, north through Southwest Africa to Angola east through southern Belgian Congo.

Genus **DUBERRIA** Fitzinger

1826. *Duberria* Fitzinger (part), Neue Class. Rept., pp. 29, 55. Type by tautonomy: *Coluber arctiventris* Daudin (1803) = *Coluber Duberria* Merrem (1790) = *Coluber lutrix* Linnaeus (1758).
1830. *Homalosoma* Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 190, footnote. Substitute name for *Duberria* Fitzinger.
1833. *Brachyblemma* Wagler, Isis von Oken, col. 904. Type by monotypy: *Coluber duberria* Merrem = *Coluber lutrix* Linnaeus.

Duberria lutrix abyssinica (Boulenger) Abyssinia Slug-eater

1894. *Homalosoma abyssinicum* Boulenger, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., **2**, p. 276, pl. xiii, fig. 2, Lake Ashanti, Ethiopia.
1912. *Homalosoma lutrix* var. *atriventris* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deut. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 271: ''Kissenje,'' i.e. Kisenyi, Belgian Ruanda.

Range. Highlands of Ethiopia; Uganda; Kenya Colony and northern Tanganyika Territory,[123] west through Belgian Ruanda-Urundi to the Belgian Congo.

Duberria lutrix shirana (Boulenger) Shire Slug-eater

1894. *Homalosoma shiranum* Boulenger, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., **2**, p. 276, pl. xiii, fig. 1: Shire Highlands, Nyasaland.

Range. Highlands of southern Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland.

Genus **GRAYIA** Günther

1857. *Heteronotus* Hallowell (not Laporte:1832), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 67. Type by monotypy: *Coronella triangularis* Hallowell = *Coluber smythii* Leach.

1858. *Grayia* Günther, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., p. 50. Type by monotypy: *G. silurophaga* Günther = *Coluber smythii* Leach.

1862. *Glaniolestes* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 191. New name for *Heteronotus* Hallowell (preoccupied in Hemiptera).

1863. *Leionotus* Jan (not of Cocteau and Bibron:1843), Elenco Sist. Degli Ofidi, pp. 68, 74. Type by monotypy: *L. Schlegeli* Jan (based on ms. label *Tropidonotus glaber* in Leyden Museum).

1866. *Macrophis* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **1**, p. 67. Type by monotypy: *M. ornatus* Bocage.

1863. *Xenurophis* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **12**, p. 357. Type by monotypy: *X. caesar* Günther.

Grayia smythii (Leach) Smyth's Water-Snake

1818. *Coluber Smythii* Leach, in Tuckey, Explor. River Zaire, App., p. 409: ''Embomma,'' i.e. Boma, Belgian Congo.

1854. *Coronella triangularis* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 100: Liberia.

1858. *Grayia silurophaga* Günther, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., p. 51: West Africa.

1863. *Lejonotus Schlegeli* Jan, Elenco Sist. Degli Ofidi, p. 74: Ashanti, Gold Coast.

Range. Rivers and lakes of Sudan and Uganda, southwest to Angola, north and west to Senegal.

Grayia tholloni Mocquard Tholloni's Water-Snake

1897. *Grayia Tholloni* Mocquard, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (8) **9**, p. 11: French Congo.

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[123] Though "Zanzibar" is included on a recent list, I cannot believe that this upland form (which occurs on Kilimanjaro and the Usambara Mountains) ever came from Zanzibar Island.

1901. *Grayia fasciata* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Congo, (1) **2**, p. 9, pl. iii, fig. 3: Southwest of Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo.

Range. Rivers and lakes of Sudan; Uganda; western Kenya Colony and western Tanganyika Territory; west through the Belgian Congo to Angola.

Genus **BOIGA** Fitzinger[124]

1825. *Ibiba* Gray, Ann. Philos. (2), **10**, p. 209. Type by monotypy: *Coluber irregularis* Merrem.

1826. *Boiga* Fitzinger (part), Neue Class. Rept., pp. 29, 60. Type by subsequent designation: *Coluber irregularis* Merrem.

1843. *Dipsadomorphus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 27. Type by original designation: *Coluber trigonatus* Schneider.

1843. *Cephalophis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 27. Type by original designation: *Dipsas dendrophila* Boie.

1843. *Eudipsas* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 27. Type by original designation: *Dipsas cynodon* Boie.

1843. *Macrocephalus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 27. Type by original designation: *Dipsas drapiezii* Boie.

1854. *Opetiodon* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 905. Type by monotypy: *Dipsas cynodon* Boie.

1854. *Triglyphodon* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 1069. Type by present designation: *Coluber irregularis* Merrem.

1857. *Toxicodryas* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 60. Type by monotypy: *Dipsas blandingii* Hallowell.

1877. *Pappophis* Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, **2**, p. 39. Type by monotypy: *P. laticeps* Macleay = *Coluber irregularis* Merrem.

1894. *Liophallus* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 427. Type by original designation: *Dipsas fuscus* Gray.

Boiga blandingii (Hallowell) Blanding's Tree-Snake

1844. *Dipsas Blandingii* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 170: Liberia.

1854. *Triglyphodon fuscus* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 1101: Ivory Coast.

1856. *Dipsas fasciata* Fischer, Abhand. Nat. Ver. Hamburg, **3**, p. 84, pl. iii, fig. 5: Peki, Gold Coast.

1856. *Dipsas valida* Fischer, Abhand. Nat. Ver. Hamburg, **3**, p. 87, pl. iii, fig. 4: Edina, Grand Bassa County, Liberia.

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[124] Together with *Geodipsas* (here placed near *Natriciteres*), the snakes from this point to the end of the COLUBRIDAE (except for an occasional *Aparallactus*) are backfanged. They constitute the OPISTHOGLYPHA of Boulenger, by whom they were placed in a subfamily known as the DIPSADOMORPHINAE (BOIGINAE of later authors), a group since discarded as unnatural because of independent derivation.

1856. *Dipsas globiceps* Fischer, Abhand. Nat. Ver. Hamburg, **3**, p. 89, pl. iii, fig. 6: Edina, Grand Bassa County, Liberia.

1859. *Dipsas Fischeri* Jan (new name suggested by Jan to combine the three preceding age and color variations), in A. Duméril, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **10**, p. 212.

1871. *Dipsas regalis* ''Schlegel'' Jan, Icon. Gén. Ophid., livr. 38, note to pl. vi, fig. 2: Ivory Coast.

1885. *Dipsas globiceps* var. *tumboensis* F. Müller, Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel, **7**, p. 688: Tumbo Island, French Guinea.

Range. Uganda, southwest through the Belgian Congo to Angola, northwest to French Guinea.[125]

Boiga pulverulenta (Fischer) Powdered Tree-Snake

1856. *Dipsas pulverulenta* Fischer, Abhand. Nat. Ver. Hamburg, **3**, p. 81, pl. iii, fig. 1: Edina, Grand Bassa County, Liberia.

1917. *Dipsadomorphus Boueti* Chabanaud, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), 1916, **22**, p. 373, figs. 13-15: Porto Novo, Dahomey.

Range. Uganda, southwest through the Belgian Congo to Angola, northwest to French Guinea.

Genus **DIPSADOBOA** Günther[126]

1858. *Dipsadoboa* Günther (part), Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., p. 182. Type by subsequent restriction: *D. unicolor* Günther.

1869. *Anoplodipsas* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 442. Type by monotypy: *A. viridis* Peters = *Dipsadoboa unicolor* Günther.

Dipsadoboa unicolor Günther Günther's Green Tree-Snake

1858. *Dipsadoboa unicolor* Günther, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., p. 183: West Africa.

1869. *Anoplodipsas viridis* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 442, pl. —, fig. 4: ''New Caledonia'' (error).

1871. *Heterurus bicolor* Jan, Icon. Gén. Ophid., livr. 38, pl. ii, fig. 3: No locality.

1893. *Dipsadoboa assimilis* Matschie, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 173: Bismarckburg, *i.e.*, Adele, Togo.

Range. Uganda, west through Belgian Congo to French

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[125] Reported from Zanzibar in error by Boulenger (1896, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 77) and consequently followed by many authors.

[126] For a key to the five species recognized by Laurent as of 1951, see Laurent, 1951, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **44**, p. 211. As of 31.xii.1956 I have not seen the description of the high-altitude *Dipsadoboa unicolor viridiventris* Laurent (mentioned by Curry-Lindahl, 1956, Ann. Mus. Royal Congo Belge, **42**, p. 45, as about to be published).

Guinea (but as yet unrecorded from Nigeria: Dahomey and Liberia).[127]

Genus **TELESCOPUS** Wagler

1830. *Telescopus* Wagler (not *Telescopium* Montfort:1810), Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 182. Type by monotypy: *Coluber* on pl. v, figs. 11-13 in Savigny's Suppl. to Geoffroy, 1812, Descr. Egypte.

1831. *Tarbophis* F. L. Fleischmann, Dalm. Nov. Serp. Gen., p. 17. Type by monotypy (? as not seen): *T. fallax* Fleischmann.

1831. *Trigonophis* Eichwald, Zool. Spec. Rossiae Poloninae, Part 3, p. 175. Type by monotypy: *T. iberus* Eichwald.

1837. *Ailurophis* Bonaparte, Icon. Fauna Italica, **2**, Anfibi, p. 101. Type by monotypy: *Coluber vivax* Schreiber = *Tarbophis vivax* Duméril & Bibron.

1846. *Aelurophis* Agassiz, Nomen. Zool., Index Univers., p. 9. Emendation for *Ailurophis* Fitzinger = Bonaparte.

1935. *Migiurtinophis* Scortecci, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, **59**, p. 1. Type by monotypy: *M. pulcher* Scortecci.

Telescopus dhara somalicus (Parker)[128]

Southern Large-eyed Snake

1949. *Tarbophis dhara somalicus* Parker, Zool. Verh. Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, No. 6, p. 88: Ngatana, Tana River, Kenya Colony.

Range. Southern Somalia and northern Kenya Colony.

Telescopus semiannulatus semiannulatus Smith

Eastern Tiger-Snake

1849. *Telescopus semiannulatus* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., pl. lxxii; South Africa (by inference).

1898. *Tarbophis semiannulatus* var. *meridionalis* Werner, Jahresb. Abhand. Naturw. Ver. Magdeburg, 1896-1897, p. 144: South Africa.

Range. Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, south to Natal, northwest through Basutoland and Bechuanaland to

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[127] Only represented in the Museum of Comparative Zoology by examples from Uganda, Belgian Congo and the French Cameroon; nor are there any specimens from west of the Cameroons in the British Museum as of today.

[128] The type from Ngatana was originally assigned by Boulenger (1896) to *Tarbophis guentheri* Anderson, considered by Parker to be synonymous with the typical form described as *Coluber dhara* Forskal (1775, Descr. Anim., p. 14). Probably the two Kenya records of *Tarbophis obtusus* Boettger (which is a synonym of *d. dhara*) from Njiri (? Nyeri or Uaso Nyiro) by Mocquard (1902), and from Lodwar by Parker (1936) are referable to *T. d. somalicus*. My own early (1916-1917) records from Gobwen (now Gobuin) and Kismayu (now Chisimaio) were made prior to the transfer of those places to what is now Somalia.

Southwest Africa (where it meets with a subspecies), north to Angola and the Belgian Congo.

Genus **CROTAPHOPELTIS** Fitzinger[129]

1843. *Crotaphopeltis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 27. Type by original designation: *Coronella rufescens* Schlegel = *Coronella hotamboeia* Laurenti.

1927. *Dipsoglyphophis* Barbour & Amaral, Bull. Antivenin Inst. America, **1**, p. 26. Type by original designation: *Leptodira guineensis* Chabanaud.

Crotaphopeltis werneri (Boulenger)[130]

1897. *Leptodira werneri* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **19**, p. 281: Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

1909. *Dipsadomorphus reticulatus* Werner, Jahresb. Ver. Nat. Württemberg, **65**, p. 55: Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Usambara Mountains and vicinity, Tanganyika Territory.

Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia kageleri Uthmöller

1939. *Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia kageleri* Uthmöller, Zool. Anz., **125**, p. 108: Sanya, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Vicinity of Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Territory (known only from the types).

Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia tornieri (Werner)
Sylvicoline White-lipped Snake

1908. *Leptodira tornieri* Werner, 1907, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **116**. Abt. 1, p. 1876: Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forests of the Usambara and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory, south to Misuku Mountains, northern Nyasaland.

Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia hotamboeia (Laurenti)
Savanna White-lipped Snake

1768. *Coronella hotamboeia* Laurenti, Syn. Rept., p. 85: "India orientali," i.e. Africa.

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[129] The included species present gradual stages of habitus from the slender and attenuated arboreal forms like *C. duchesnii guineensis* to the moderately stout terrestrial *C. h. hotamboeia*. A revision of the entire complex of this genus in relation to *Telescopus, Dipsadoba, Boiga* and their included species, together with a fresh evaluation of generic characters, is much needed. Piecemeal studies result only in inconclusive reshuffling of forms.

[130] I suspect that the record of *Dipsas obtusa* from Usambara (Werner: 1895), repeated by Tornier (1896) was based on this specimen.

1768. *Coronella virginica* Laurenti, Syn. Rept., p. 86. No locality.

1789. *Coluber rufescens* Gmelin, Syst. Nat., ed. 13, **1**, Part 3, p. 1094 (based on Seba, Thesaurus, **1**, pl. xxxiii, fig. 6): No locality.

1833. *Coluber bicolor* Leach in Bowdich, Miss. Ashantee, p. 493: "Fantee," i.e. Fanti, Ashanti, Gold Coast.

1833. *Ophis Heterurus* Duvernoy, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris), **30**, p. 9, pl. i, fig. 2: No locality.

1843. *Dipsas hippocrepis* Reinhardt, Dansk. Vidensk. Selsk. Skrift, **10**, p. 251, pl. i, figs. 18-20: Guinea.

1849. *Dipsas inornatus* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept. App., p. 20: Kaffirland eastward of Cape Colony, i.e. Natal.

1860. *Oxyropus melanocrotaphos* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 260: No locality.

1940. *Tarbophis barnumbrowni* Bogert, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **77**, p. 66, fig. 9: Jigjiga, Ethiopia.

Range. Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar Island; indeed almost all Africa south of about 15° N. (though unrecorded from French and British Somaliland).

Crotaphopeltis degeni (Boulenger)[131]

1906. *Leptodira degeni* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 572, fig. 97: Entebbe, Uganda.

1907. *Leptodira attarensis* Werner, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **116**, **1**, p. 1875, pl. iii, fig. 6: Sennar and Sobat, Sudan.

Range. Southern Sudan and Uganda.

Genus CHAMAETORTUS Günther

1864. *Chamaetortus* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 310. Type by monotypy: *C. aulicus* Günther.

Chamaetortus aulicus aulicus Günther[132]

Cross-barred Tree-Snake

1864. *Chamaetortus aulicus* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 310: Zambezi River.

Range. Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island south through Mozambique.

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[131] The relationship to *C. h. hotamboeia* is obscure and a series is needed to demonstrate that they really can be distinguished.

[132] Trinomials are used as Mons. J. Guibé assures me (30.v.1956) that the young snake described in 1916 as *C. a. ellenbergeri* by Chabanaud appears to be correctly assigned. As its type locality "Lambaréné," Gabon, is well over 1500 miles from the nearest point where *aulicus* is known to occur, I suggest that there may be an error in the type locality, more especially as *Mabuya striata ellenbergeri* was taken by the same collector on the Zambezi at Lealui, Northern Rhodesia.

Genus **DISPHOLIDUS** Duvernoy

1829. *Bucephalus* A. Smith (not Baer:1827), Zool. Journ., **4**, p. 441. Type by monotypy (as other included species are synonyms): *B. typus* A. Smith.
1832. *Dispholidus* Duvernoy, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris), **26**, p. 150. Type by monotypy: *D. lalandii* Duvernoy = *Bucephalus typus* A. Smith.
1843. *Dryomedusa* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 26. Type by original designation: *Dendrophis colubrina* Schlegel = *Bucephalus typus* A. Smith.

Dispholidus typus (Smith)[133]

Boomslang or Back-fanged Tree-Snake

1829. *Bucephalus typus* A. Smith, Zool. Journ., **4**, p. 441: Old Latakoo, South Africa.[134]
1829. *Bucephalus jardinii* A. Smith, Zool. Journ., **4**, p. 442: South Africa.
1829. *Bucephalus gutturalis* A. Smith, Zool. Journ., **4**, p. 442: South Africa.
1829. *Bucephalus Bellii* A. Smith, Zool. Journ., **4**, p. 442: South Africa.
1832. *Dispholidus Lalandii* Duvernoy, Ann. Sci. Nat. (Paris), **26**, p. 150: Cape of Good Hope, i.e. South Africa.
1837. *Dendrophis colubrina* Schlegel, Essai Phys. Serp., **2**, p. 238, pl. ix, figs. 14-16: Rondebosch, Cape Province, South Africa.
1841. *Bucephalus viridis* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., pl. iii: Old Latakoo, South Africa.[134]
1841. *Bucephalus capensis* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., pls. x-xiii: Cape Province, South Africa.
1849. *Dendrophis pseudodipsas* Bianconi, 1848, Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., (2) **10**, p. 108, pl. iv, fig. 2; also 1850, Spec. Zool. Mosamb., p. 40, pl. iv, fig. 2: Mozambique.

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[133] That six of the synonyms should have been described from South Africa by Sir Andrew Smith, bears testimony to the astonishing variation in color, due in part to differences of age or sex. I have personally taken four striking variants in, or near, a single avenue of trees at Morogoro, Tanganyika Territory. The all-black phase that occurs there, bears, both in color and scalation, so close a resemblance to the aglyphous *Thrasops jacksonii* that one wonders if descent, rather than convergence, is not the explanation.

The two races recently described by Laurent, are listed here because a paratype of one form comes from Tanganyika Territory. Possibly they are recognizable but their status requires to be studied in relation to the species as a whole, something I have not been able to do. The range of *typus*, as here understood, is as extensive as that of *Crotaphopeltis h. hotamboeia* and nearly as great as that of *Bitis a. arietans*, neither of which seems divisible to any appreciable extent.

[134] Old Latakoo, or Lattakoo as it was sometimes spelled in the early days, is more correctly rendered as Lithako. It was the principal kraal of the Batlaping tribe, approximately 27° S., 24° E., i.e. between Kuruman and Taungs, northern Cape Province.

1937. *Thrasops jacksonii mossambicus* Mertens, Abhand. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges., No. 435, p. 13: Cheringoma Farm, Inhaminga, Mozambique.

1955. ?*Dispholidus typus kivuensis* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **51**, p. 127: ♂ from Uvira, 780 metres, Lake Tanganyika, Kivu District, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

1955. ?*Dispholidus typus punctatus* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **51**, p. 129: ♂ from Dundo, Angola.

Range. Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia Islands; indeed almost all Africa south of about 15° N. (though unrecorded from Dahomey; Sierra Leone and Gambia).

Genus **THELOTORNIS** Smith

1849. *Thelotornis* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., App. p. 19. Type by monotypy: *T. capensis* A. Smith.

1859. *Cladophis* A. Duméril, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **10**, p. 204. Type by monotypy: *Leptophis kirtlandii* Hallowell.

Thelotornis kirtlandii kirtlandii (Hallowell)

Northern Vine-Snake[135]

1844. *Leptophis Kirtlandii* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 62: Liberia.

1854. *Oxybelis Lecomtei* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 821: Gabon, French Congo.

1854. *Tragops rufulus* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 827: Senegal.

1856. *Oxybelis violacea* Fischer, Abhand. Nat. Ver. Hamburg, **3**, p. 91, pl. ii, fig. 7: Edina, Grand Bassa County, Liberia.

Range. Somalia, south through Uganda and Kenya Colony to northern Tanganyika Territory (where it meets and merges with the southern race) southwest to central Angola, north and west to Portuguese Guinea.

Thelotornis kirtlandii capensis Smith Southern Vine-Snake

1849. *Thelotornis capensis* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., App., p. 19: Kaffirland and the country towards Port Natal, i.e. Durban, Natal.

1895. *Thelotornis Kirtlandii* var. *mossambicana* Bocage, Herp. Angola Congo, p. 119: Manica, Mozambique (restricted).

Range. Southern Tanganyika Territory and Mafia Island.

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[135] A name slightly preferable to Bird-Snake, for, though its principal prey may consist of birds and nestlings at certain seasons or in some localities, elsewhere chameleons and other reptiles figure largely in its menu.

south (except in area occupied by *T. k. oatesii* Günther) to Natal, northwest to northern Southwest Africa and southern Angola (where it meets and merges with the northern race).

Genus **HEMIRHAGERRHIS** Boettger[136]

1893. *Hemirhagerrhis* Boettger, Zool. Anz., **16**, p. 129. Type by monotypy: *H. kelleri* Boettger.

Hemirhagerrhis kelleri Boettger Stripe-bellied Snake

1893. *Hemirhagerrhis kelleri* Boettger, Zool. Anz., **16**, p. 129: "Abdallah," i.e. Abdulla, north of Webi Shebeli, Ethiopia.

1908. *Amplorhinus taeniatus* Sternfeld, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **4**, p. 244, fig. 3: Lamu Island, Kenya Colony.

Range. Ethiopia and British Somaliland, south through Somalia to Mombasa and Voi, Kenya Colony.

Hemirhagerrhis nototaenia nototaenia (Günther)
Eastern Spot-striped Snake

1864. *Coronella nototaenia* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 309, pl. xxvi, fig. 1: Rios de Sena, Zambezi, Mozambique.

1878. *Ablabes Hildebrandtii* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 205, pl. ii, fig. 6: Kitui, Ukamba, Kenya Colony.

1905. *Amplorhinus Güntheri* Mocquard, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **12**, p. 251: Lake Ngami, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Range. Sudan and British Somaliland south through Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Mozambique and Bechuanaland, north through the Rhodesias to Belgian Congo.

Genus **PSAMMOPHYLAX** Fitzinger[137]

1768. *Cerastes* Laurenti, Syn. Rept., p. 81. Type by subsequent designation of Fejérváry:1923: *Coluber rhombeatus* Linnaeus. Type by subsequent designation of Stejneger:1936: *Cerastes candidus* Laurenti = *Coluber haje* Linnaeus, i.e. *Naja haje* (Linnaeus).

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[136] Bogert (1940, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **77**, p. 75) considers *Amplorhinus* A. Smith (1847, Ill. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., text to pl. lvii) must for the present be regarded as a monotypic genus, with *A. multimaculatus* Smith the only species.

[137] Technically *Cerastes* is correct, but in view of its application to the horned vipers of North Africa for so long (I have over 160 citations in this sense between 1880 and 1950), to use it for the more or less innocuous opisthoglyphous grass-snakes of East and South Africa seems to imply a pedantic devotion to legality. In view of the medical implications involved in anti-cerastes serum and the frequency with which the name *Cerastes* has appeared in medical literature, it should be rejected, or Stejneger's solution of the difficulty accepted.

1843. *Psammophylax* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 26. Type by original designation: *Coluber rhombeatus* Linnaeus.

1847. *Trimerorhinus* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., text to pl. lvi. Type by monotypy: *Coluber rhombeatus* Linnaeus.

Psammophylax tritaeniatus multisquamis (Loveridge)[138]

Many-scaled Grass-Snake

1932. *Trimerorhinus tritaeniatus multisquamis* Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **45**, p. 84: Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

Range. Highlands of Ethiopia and Kenya Colony, south (in highlands) to the Central Railway, Tanganyika Territory.

Psammophylax tritaeniatus variabilis Günther[139]

Gray-bellied Grass-Snake

1893. *Psammophylax variabilis* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1892, p. 557, col. pl. xxxv: Shire Highlands, Nyasaland.

Range. Highlands of Tanganyika Territory (south of the Central Railway), south (in highlands) to Mozambique and Nyasaland.

Psammophylax tritaeniatus tritaeniatus (Günther)

White-bellied Grass-Snake

1868. *Rhagerrhis tritaeniatus* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) **1**, p. 423, pl. xix, fig. H: Southeastern Africa.

1881. *Coronella tritaenia* Günther, in Frank Oates, Matabeleland and the Victoria Falls (London), App. 3, p. 329, pl. C: ''Southeastern Africa,'' i.e. Matabeleland, Southern Rhodesia.

Range. Dry savanna of Tanganyika Territory, south to Natal, west to Southwest Africa, north to Angola, east through southern Belgian Congo to Lake Tanganyika.

Genus **RHAMPHIOPHIS** Peters

1854. *Rhamphiophis* Peters, Monatsb, Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 624. Type by monotypy: *R. rostratus* Peters.

1863. *Dipsina* Jan, Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol., **2**, pp. 215, 313. Type by monotypy: *Coronella multimaculata* A. Smith.

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[138] Early Kenya and Tanganyika records appeared as *Rhagerrhis tritaeniata*; my own first captures were erroneously recorded as *Psammophis brevirostris*. Boulenger's (1896:649) record of *Trimerorhinus tritaeniatus* from "Uganda," like others from the same source, should read Kenya Colony.

[139] The *"Trimerorhinus rhombeatus"* record of Sternfeld (1910) from Ukinga, southern Tanganyika Territory, was almost certainly based on a misidentified *P. t. variabilis*, the form which is abundant throughout the southern highlands.

Rhamphiophis acutus acutus (Günther)
Southern Striped Beaked-Snake

1888. *Psammophis acutus* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **1**, p. 327, pl. xix, fig. D: Pungo Ndongo, Angola.

Range. Southern Tanganyika Territory west through Northern Rhodesia to Angola, northeast through the Belgian Congo to Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

Rhamphiophis rubropunctatus (Fischer)
Red-spotted Beaked-Snake

1884. *Dipsina rubropunctata* Fischer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., **1**, p. 7, pl. i, fig. 3: Near Arusha, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Sudan east to British Somaliland, south through Somalia and eastern Kenya Colony to northeastern Tanganyika Territory, and (*fide* Moreau and Pakenham) Zanzibar Island.

Rhamphiophis oxyrhynchus rostratus Peters
Eastern Brown Beaked-Snake

1854. *Rhamphiophis rostratus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 624: Tete; Mesuril and Quitangonha, Mozambique.

1868. *Rhagerrhis unguiculata* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) **1**, p. 422, pl. xix, fig. G: Zanzibar.

1870. *Coelopeltis porrectus* Jan, Icon. Gén. Ophid., livr. 34, pl. ii, fig. 1: Africa?

Range. Sudan east to Somalia, south through Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island to Mozambique, west through Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to southeastern Belgian Congo.

Rhamphiophis oxyrhynchus oxyrhnchus (Reinhardt)
Western Brown Beaked-Snake

1843. *Psammophis oxyrhynchus* Reinhardt, Dansk. Vidensk. Selsk. Skrift., **10**, p. 244, pl. i, figs. 10-12: Guinea.

1929. *Rhamphiophis connali* Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10) **4**, p. 450: Accra, Gold Coast.

Range. Uganda, west through northern Belgian Congo to Nigeria; Togo; Gold Coast; French Soudan.

Genus **DROMOPHIS** Peters[140]

1843. *Philodendros* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 26. Type by original designation: *Dendrophis praeornata* Schlegel.

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[140] Unfortunately this name is antedated by *Philodendros*, a most misleading name for a terrestrial snake that bears a strong resemblance to *Psammophis*. The sooner a ruling to reject *Philodendros* can be obtained, the better.

1846. *Philodendrus* Agassiz, Nomen. Zool., Index Univers., p. 285. Emendation for *Philodendros* Fitzinger.

1869. *Dromophis* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 447. Type by monotypy: *Dendrophis praeornata* Schlegel.

Dromophis lineatus (Duméril & Bibron)

Buff-striped Grass-Snake

1854. *Dryophylax lineatus* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 1124: White Nile, Sudan.

1901. *Psammophis sibilans tumbensis* Schenkel, Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel, **13**, p. 172: Tumbo Island, French Guinea.

1902. *Psammophis brevirostris temporalis* Werner, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **52**, p. 335: Coja, Togo.

Range. Sudan and Uganda, south along Lake Tanganyika, Tanganyika Territory to northern Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, northwest through the Belgian Congo to Portuguese Guinea (though as yet not recorded from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone).

Genus **PSAMMOPHIS** Boie[141]

1819. *Macrosoma Leach* (not Hübner:1818), in Bowdich, Miss. Ashantee, App., p. 493. Type by monotypy: *Coluber elegans* Shaw.

1826. *Psammophis* Boie, Isis von Oken, **19**, col. 982. Type by monotypy: *Coluber sibilans* Linnaeus.

1826. *Psammophis* Fitzinger, Neue Class. Rept., pp. 29, 30. Type according to Boie: *Coluber sibilans* Linnaeus.

1827. *Psammophis* Boie (part), Isis von Oken, **20**, col. 521. Type by specific designation: *Coluber sibilans* Linnaeus.

1838. *Taphrometopon* Brandt, Bull. Acad. Sci. St. Petersburg, **3**, p. 243. Type by monotypy: *Coluber* (*T.*) *lineolatus* Brandt.

1854. *Chorisodon* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 901. Type by monotypy: *C. sibiricum* Duméril & Bibron = *Coluber lineolatus* Brandt.

1854. *Monodiastema* G. Bibron, in Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 901. Type by monotypy: *Chorisodon sibericum* Duméril & Bibron = *Coluber* (*Taphrometopon*) *lineolatus* Brandt.

1868. *Phayrea* Theobald, Cat. Rept. Asiatic Soc. Mus., p. 51. Type by monotypy: *P. isabellina* Theobald = *Coluber condanarus* Merrem.

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[141] Owing to some confusion as to authorship I have cited all three of the earliest records; Fitzinger attributes the name to Boie.

1872. *Amphiophis* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **4**, p. 81. Type by monotypy: *A. angolensis* Bocage.
1892. *Rhamphophis* Boulenger, Zool. Rec. for 1891, p. 12. New name for *Amphiophis* Bocage, preoccupied.
1924. *Mike* Werner, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **133**, Abt. 1, p. 51. Type by monotypy: *M. elegantissimus* Werner = *Coluber condanarus* Merrem.

Psammophis punctulatus trivirgatus Peters
Southern Speckled Sand-Snake

1878. *Psammophis punctulatus* var. *trivirgatus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 206 "Taita," i.e. Teita, Kenya Colony.

Range. British Somaliland and Somalia, south through Uganda (?) and Kenya Colony to Arusha and Same, Tanganyika Territory.

Psammophis sibilans sibilans (Linnaeus) Hissing Sand-Snake

1758. *Coluber sibilans* Linnaeus (part), Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 222: "Asia," (error).
1802. *Coluber Gemmatus* Shaw, Gen. Zool., **3**, p. 535: No locality.
1803. *Coluber moniliger* Daudin, Hist. Nat. Rept., **7**, p. 69: No locality.
1827. *Coluber auritus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Rept., in Descr. Égypte, pp. 147, 151, pl. viii, fig. 4: Egypt.
1856. *Psammophis irregularis* Fischer, Abhand. Nat. Ver. Hamburg, **3**, p. 92: Peki, Gold Coast.
1881. *Psammophis brevirostris* Peters, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 89: Xa-Matlale, Mozambique.
1882. *Psammophis sibilans* var. *mossambica* Peters, Reise nach Mossambique, **3**, p. 122: Mozambique Island, Mozambique.
1882. *Psammophis sibilans* var. *tettensis* Peters, Reise nach Mossambique, **3**, p. 122: Tete and Mozambique Island, Mozambique.
1884. *Psammophis sibilans* var. *intermedius* Fischer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., **1**, p. 14: Arusha, Tanganyika Territory.
1887. *Psammophis sibilans* var. *leopardinus* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **11**, p. 206: Catumbela and interior Mossamedes, Angola.
1908. *Psammophis thomasi* Gough, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **1**, p. 30, fig. —: Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Range. In suitable savanna country from Egypt south through Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island to Natal; northwest to Southwest Africa and on to Mauretania (outside of forested areas occupied by *P. s. phillipsii*); east to the Sudan.

Psammophis subtaeniatus sudanensis Werner
Northern Stripe-bellied Sand-Snake

1919. *Psammophis subtaeniatus* var. *sudanensis* Werner, Denks. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **96**, p. 504: Kadugli, Sudan.

Range. Drier regions of the southern Sudan and southern Ethiopia, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands, to northern Mozambique and Nyasaland.[142]

Psammophis biseriatus tanganicus Loveridge
Western Link-marked Sand-Snake

1940. *Psammophis biseriatus tanganicus* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **87**, p. 57: Mangasini, Usandawi, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Southern Libya, southeast through the Sudan to Eritrea, British Somaliland and Ethiopia (where it meets with *P. b. biseriatus* along the Ethiopian-Somali border north of the Nogal River); south through Uganda to western Tanganyika Territory.

Psammophis biseriatus biseriatus Peters
Eastern Link-marked Sand-Snake

1881. *Psammophis biseriatus* Peters, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 88: "Taita," i.e. Teita, Kenya Colony.

1913. *Psammophis bitaeniatus* (lapsus for *biseriatus*) Boettger, in Voeltzkow, Reise in Ost-Afrika, **3**, p. 355: Patta Island, Kenya Colony.

Range. Somalia, south through eastern Kenya Colony to northeastern Tanganyika Territory (where it meets with *P. b. tanganicus* in the vicinity of Lake Manka).

Psammophis angolensis (Bocage) Pigmy Sand-Snake

1872. *Amphiophis angolensis* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **4**, p. 82: Dondo, Cuanza River, Angola.

1877. *Ablabes Homeyeri* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 620: Pungo Ndongo, Angola.

Range. Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island, south to Mozambique, west through Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to Angola and the Belgian Congo.

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[142] The typical form *P. s. subtaeniatus* Peters (with its synonyms *P. moniliger* var. *bilineatus* Peters :1867; *P. bocagii* Boulenger :1895; and *P. transvaalensis* Gough :1908), characterized by *three* labials entering the orbit, occurs in central Mozambique and extends right across southern Africa south of the Zambezi.

Genus **CALAMELAPS** Günther[143]

1849. *Choristodon* A. Smith (not Jonas:1844), Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., App., p. 18: Type by monotypy: *C. concolor* Smith.
1866. *Calamelaps* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **18**, p. 26. Type by original designation: *Calamaria unicolor* Reinhardt.
1947. *Choristocalamus* Witte & Laurent, Mem. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belgique, 29, p. 16. New name for *Choristodon* Smith (preoccupied).

Calamelaps unicolor unicolor (Reinhardt)[144]

Seventeen-scaled Purple-Glossed Snake

1843. *Calamaria unicolor* Reinhardt, Dansk. Vidensk. Selsk. Skrift., **10**, p. 236, pl. i, figs. 1-3: Guinea.
1877. *Atractaspis Hildebrandtii* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 616, pl. —, fig. 3: Zanzibar Coast, i.e. Tanganyika Territory.
1923. *Calamelaps niangarae* Schmidt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **49**, p. 117, fig. 12: Niangara, Belgian Congo.

Range. Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, west to Sierra Leone.

Calamelaps unicolor warreni Boulenger

Nineteen-scaled Purple-glossed Snake

1908. *Calamelaps warreni* Boulenger, Ann. Natal Mus., **1**, pp. 230, 234, fig. 3: Kosi Bay, Zululand.
1915. *Calamelaps mellandi* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 214: Chirini Island, Lake Bangweulu, Northern Rhodesia.

Range. Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, south through Mozambique and the Rhodesias to the Transvaal and Zululand, Natal.

Calamelaps unicolor polylepis Bocage

Twenty-one scaled Purple-glossed Snake

1873. *Calamelaps polylepis* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **4**, p. 216: Dondo, Cuanza River, Angola.

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[143] Under the name of *Choristocalamus,* Witte and Laurent (*loc. cit.*) would revive Smith's monotypic genus *Choristodon* on the grounds that it has retained an anterior temporal, a seventh upper labial, and posterior sublinguals — characters that seem inadequate to me.

On the other hand their action in synonymizing *Rhinocalamus* with *Calamelaps* has much to commend it, but the genotype — which is the only species known to me — occupies so intermediate a position in relation to certain other genera that I have preferred to retain it until further work has been done on the group.

[144] Only 17-scaled snakes occur in West Africa north of the Equator; in the east they appear to be associated with the surviving montane or gallery forests, but occasional individuals (about one in twenty) occur at Liwale in southeastern Tanganyika Territory where 19-scaled specimens predominate. For these the name *C. u. warreni* is retained — at least until its distribution is worked out in relation to that of *C. u. polylepis* which appears to have only 21 scales in Angola.

1888. *Calamelaps miolepis* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **1**, p. 323: Cape Maclear, Lake Nyasa, Nyasaland.

Range. Tanganyika Territory (*fide* a single old record from Tukuyu), south to Nyasaland; Southern Rhodesia; Angola.

Genus **RHINOCALAMUS** Günther

1888. *Rhinocalamus* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **1**, p. 322. Type by monotypy: *R. dimidiatus* Günther.

Rhinocalamus dimidiatus Günther

1888. *Rhinocalamus dimidiatus* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **1**, p. 322, pl. xix, fig. C: Mpwapwa, Ugogo, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory (known only from the type locality).

Genus **MICRELAPS** Boettger

1880. *Micrelaps* Boettger, Ber. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges., p. 136. Type by monotypy: *M. mülleri* Boettger.

1888. *Elaposchema* Mocquard, Mem. Cent. Soc. Philom. Paris, p. 122. Type by monotypy: *E. vaillanti* Mocquard.

Micrelaps bicoloratus Sternfeld

1908. *Micrelaps bicoloratus* Sternfeld, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 93: Kibwezi, Kenya Colony.

1908. *Rhinocalamus meleagris* Sternfeld, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **4**, p. 244, fig. 4: Lamu Island, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory (N.E. of Lake Manyara).

Genus **AMBLYODIPSAS** Peters

1856. *Amblyodipsas* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 592. Type by monotypy: *Calamaria microphthalma* Bianconi.

Amblyodipsas katangensis ionidesi Loveridge

1951. *Amblyodipsas katangensis ionidesi* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **106**, p. 193: Tunduru, Southern Province, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory.

Genus **MIODON** Duméril[145]

1858. *Microsoma* Jan (not Macquart:1855), Revue Mag. Zool., (2) **10**, p. 519. Type by monotypy: *M. neuwiedii* Jan.

1859. *Miodon* A. Duméril, Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **10**, p. 206. Type by monotypy: *Elapomorphus gabonensis* A. Duméril.

1860. *Urobelus* Reinhardt, Vidensk. Meddel, Kjøbenhavn, p. 229. Type by monotypy: *U. acanthias* Reinhardt.

1902. *Cynodontophis* Werner, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **52**, p. 346. Type by monotypy: *C. aemulans* Werner = *Microsoma notatum* Peters.

1941. *Melanocalamus* Witte, Explor. Parc. Nat. Albert, Miss. G. F. de Witte, Fasc. 33, p. 216. Type by monotypy: *M. leopoldi* Witte.

Miodon collaris collaris (Peters) Pale-collared Snake-eater

1881. *Microsoma collare* Peters, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 148: Macange, "Cuango" i.e. Kwango, French Congo.

1887. *Microsoma fulvicollis* Mocquard, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (7) **11**, p. 65: Franceville, French Congo.

1888. *Elapomorphus caeutiens* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **1**, p. 323, pl. xix, fig. B: Cameroon Mountain, British Cameroon.

1910. *Cynodontophis werneri* L. Müller, Abhand. Bayer Akad. Wiss., 2 Kl., **24**, p. 612: Cameroon.

Range. Southwestern Uganda, west to Cameroon and possibly Nigeria.

Miodon collaris christyi Boulenger Eastern Snake-eater

1903. *Miodon Christyi* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **12**, p. 354: Uganda.

1923. *Miodon unicolor* Schmidt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **49**, p. 119, fig. 13: Poko, Belgian Congo.

Range. Central Uganda, south to western Tanganyika Territory, west to eastern Belgian Congo.

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[145] It is impossible at this time to investigate the numerous changes proposed by Witte and Laurent (1947, Mem. Mus. Roy. Hist. Nat., 29, pp. 58-89) but two ♂♂ *gabonensis* (M.C.Z. 49727, 53737) from the Gold Coast (which they would perhaps assign to *neuwiedi* Jan) have 218 and 233 ventrals respectively, while two ♀♀ (M.C.Z. 53738, etc.) have 247 and 259. This would appear to effectively dispose of the alleged race *M. g. schmidti* Witte and Laurent from the Congo. On zoogeographical grounds, together with size and color pattern, I accept their separation of *gabonensis* from the *collaris* group, but not on the basis of adult eye diameter — being at least twice its distance from the mouth in *gabonensis*, as opposed to less than twice its distance in *collaris, fulvicollis*, etc. Our material fails to support this allegation for the first two *collaris* — taken at random — had eye diameters that were included 1½ (M.C.Z. 42956:Congo) to 2 or rather more than 2 times (M.C.Z. 9254:Cameroon) their distance from the border of the mouth — a very poor character indeed.

Miodon collaris graueri Sternfeld

Central-Lake-Region Snake-eater

1908. *Miodon Graueri* Sternfeld, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 94: ''Entetbe,'' i.e. Entebbe, Uganda.[146]

Range. Central Uganda, southwest to eastern Belgian Congo (L. Kivu).

Genus **CHILORHINOPHIS** Werner[147]

1907. *Chilorhinophis* Werner, Akad. Anz. Wien, **44**, p. 479 (brief notice) and 1908 (for 1907), Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **116**, Abt. 1, p. 1881. Type by monotypy: *C. butleri* Werner.

1927. *Parkerophis* Barbour & Amaral, Bull. Antivenin Inst. America, **1**, p. 25. Type by original designation: *Apostolepis gerardi* Boulenger.

Chilorhinophis gerardi tanganyikae Loveridge

Tanganyika Two-headed Snake

1951. *Chilorhinophis gerardi tanganyikae* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **106**, p. 195: Nyamkolo, Lake Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia.

Range. Western Tanganyika Territory (Ujiji), south to Northern Rhodesia (Nyamkolo), west to southern Belgian Congo (Lukonzolwa).

Chilorhinophis carpenteri liwalensis Loveridge

Liwale Two-headed Snake

1951. *Chilorhinophis carpenteri liwalensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **106**, p. 196: Liwale, Southern Province, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Southeastern Tanganyika Territory.

Genus **APARALLACTUS** Smith

1849. *Aparallactus* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., App., p. 15. Type by monotypy: *A. capensis* Smith.

1849. *Elapomorphus* A. Smith (not of Wiegmann: in Fitzinger:1843),

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[146] Entebbe may be viewed with suspicion for Capt. C. R. S. Pitman, who resided at Entebbe for many years, failed to find it there and doubts its occurrence. Allegedly Grauer, like some other collectors, failed to label his material immediately. The nearest point to Entebbe from which the Museum of Comparative Zoology has *c. graueri*, is Kingani, 5000 feet, near Fort Portal (M.C.Z. 54737: coll. J. H. Blower, Esq. xi.1955).

[147] The Amani, Usambara Mountains, record of the Sudanese *butleri* is believed to have been based on a misidentification, possibly of an *Aparallactus werneri*.

Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., App. p. 16, footnote. Type by monotypy: *E. capensis* Smith.

1854. *Uriechis* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 623. Type by subsequent designation: *U. lunulatus* Peters.

1859. *Elapops* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **4**, p. 161. Type by monotypy: *E. modestus* Günther.

1860. *Periaspis* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, pp. 241, 266. Type by monotypy: *P. plumbeatra* Cope = *Elapops modestus* Günther.

1863. *Cercocalamus* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **11**, p. 21. Type by monotypy: *C. collaris* Günther = *Aparallactus capensis* Smith.

1870. *Metopophis* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 643, pl. i, fig. 3. Type by monotypy: *Uriechis lineatus* Peters.

1917. *Boulcophis* Chabanaud, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), 1916, **22**, p. 379. Type by monotypy: *B. chevalieri* Chabanaud = *Uriechis lineatus* Peters.

1923. *Guyomarchia* Angel, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **29**, p. 348. Type by monotypy: *G. unicolor* Angel = *Elapops modestus* Günther.

Aparallactus modestus (Günther)[148]

Western-Forest Centipede-eater

1859. *Elapops modestus* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **4**, p. 161, pl. iv, fig. C: West Africa.

1860. *Periaspis plumbeatra* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 242: Liberia.

1896. *Aparallactus boulengeri* Werner, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **46**, p. 363, pl. vi, figs. 6-6b: Cameroon.

1897. *Aparallactus peraffinis* Werner, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **47**, p. 404, pl. ii, fig. 3: Interior of Cameroon.

1897. *Aparallactus ubangensis* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **19**, p. 279, fig. —: Zongo, Ubangi Rapids, Belgian Congo.

1901. *Aparallactus flavitorques* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Congo, (1) **2**, p. 11, pl. iv, fig. 3: Lubué, Kasai, Belgian Congo.

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[148] Material of *modestus* in the Museum of Comparative Zoology lends no support whatever to the action of Witte and Laurent (1947, pp. 99, 103) in reviving *ubangensis* as a race of *modestus*, to whose synonymy I had relegated it in 1944 (p. 187). The lower labials do not conform to their key and, taken from East to West we find the parietal is in contact with the 5th upper labial only (1 side) or 5th and 6th (5 sides) or 6th upper labial (2 sides) in Uganda snakes.
5th only (2 sides) on a ♂ (M.C.Z. 53994) from Mayala, B. C.

parietal in contact with 6th upper labial (M.C.Z. 42944) at Makaia, B. C.
5th and 6th (4 ex.) or 6th upper labial (2 ex.) at Bitye, F. C.
5th and 6th (1 ex.) at Accra, G. C.
5th and 6th (1 ex.), or 6th upper labial (1 ex.) in Liberia.

In other words, both *m. modestus* and *m. ubangensis* occur in Liberia; Gold Coast (or possibly not *m. modestus*); French Cameroon; Belgian Congo and Uganda.

1902. *Aparallactus dolloi* Werner, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **52**, p. 346: Banzyville, Ubangi River, Belgian Congo.

1902. *Aparallactus congicus* Werner, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **52**, p. 346: Lingunda, Belgian Congo.

1907. *Aparallactus Batesii* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **19**, p. 325: 5 miles inland from Kribi, French Cameroon.

1910. *Aparallactus Christyi* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) **5**, p. 512: Mabira Forest, ''Chagwe,'' i.e. Kyagwe, Uganda.

1917. *Aparallactus nigrocollaris* Chabanaud, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), 1916, **22**, p. 377, figs. 18-19: French Congo.

1917. *Aparallactus nigrocollaris Roucheti* Chabanaud, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), 1916, **22**, p. 378, figs. 20-21: French Congo.

1923. *Guyomarchia unicolor* Angel, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **29**, p. 348, figs. 1-4: (probably near Sangha) French Congo.

1924. *Aparallactus Graueri* Werner, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **133**, Abt. 1, p. 42: Beni, Belgian Congo.

Range. Uganda, west to Sierra Leone.

Aparallactus lunulatus lunulatus (Peters)

Southeastern Plumbeous Centipede-eater

1854. *Uriechis lunulatus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 623: Tete, Mozambique.

Range. Sudan and Belgian Congo, south to Uganda (Mt. Rom) and Tanganyika Territory; Mozambique; Nyasaland; the Rhodesias and Transvaal.

Aparallactus lunulatus concolor (Fischer)

Northeastern Plumbeous Centipede-eater

1884. *Uriechis concolor* Fischer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., **1**, p. 4, pl. i, fig. 1: Arusha, Tanganyika Territory.

1931. *Aparallactus concolor boulengeri* Scortecci (not Werner:1896), Atti. Soc. Sci. Nat. Ital. (Milano), **70**, p. 212: Villaggio Duca degli Abruzzi and inland from Mogadiscio, Somalia.

Range. Sudan, east to Eritrea, south through eastern Kenya Colony to northern Tanganyika Territory.

Aparallactus jacksonii jacksonii (Günther)

Kilimanjaro Centipede-eater

1888. *Uriechis Jacksonii* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **1**, p. 325, pl. xix, fig. E: Foot of Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Southern Ethiopia, south through Kenya Colony to Tanganyika Territory.[149]

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[149] A race (*A. j. oweni* Loveridge) occurs at Torit in the southern Sudan.

Aparallactus werneri Boulenger Usambara Centipede-eater

1895. *Aparallactus Werneri* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **16**, p. 172: Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Eastern Tanganyika Territory.

Aparallactus turneri Loveridge Malindi Centipede-eater

1935. *Aparallactus turneri* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **79**, p. 9: Sokoki Forest, near Malindi, Kenya Colony.

Range. Coastal Kenya Colony (from Lamu to Mombasa).

Aparallactus guentheri Boulenger[150] Zanzibar Centipede-eater

1895. *Aparallactus guentheri* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **16**, p. 172: "East and Central Africa" (omit Angola). Subsequently types were designated as from Zanzibar; Shire Highlands and Lake Nyasa, Nyasaland.

1928. *Aparallactus uluguruensis* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 132: Nyange, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Coastal Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and "Zanzibar," south to Nyasaland.

Aparallactus capensis capensis Smith Cape Centipede-eater

1849. *Aparallactus capensis* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., App., p. 16: "Kaffirland eastward to Cape Colony," i.e. Natal, South Africa.

1849. *Elapomorphus capensis* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept. App., p. 16: "Kaffirland eastward of Cape Colony," i.e. Natal, South Africa.

1863. *Cercocalamus collaris* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **11**, p. 21, pl. iii, fig. A: "Central America" (error).

1895. *Aparallactus punctatolineatus* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **16**, p. 173: Angola.

Range. Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands; south through Mozambique; Nyasaland and the Rhodesias to Cape Province (East London), northwest through Bechuanaland to Angola.

Subfamily DASYPELTINAE

Genus **DASYPELTIS** Wagler[151]

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[150] *A. guentheri* was based on the ring-necked young, *uluguruensis* on the uniformly plumbeous adult.

[151] Statements to the contrary notwithstanding, the gender of *Dasypeltis* is feminine. At the time this check list goes to press the genus is undergoing revisionary study by Carl Gans.

1829. *Anodon* A. Smith (not of Oken:1815),[152] Zool. Journ., **4**, p. 443. Type by monotypy: *A. typus* Smith = *Coluber scaber* Linnaeus.

1830. *Dasypeltis* Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 178. Type by monotypy: *Coluber scaber* Linnaeus.

1830. *Analcis* Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 191, footnote 3. New name for *Anodon* A. Smith (preoccupied).

1833. *Rachiodon* Jourdan, Le Temps (Paris:13.vi.1833), p. ?. New name for *Anodon* A. Smith (preoccupied).

1834. *Raphiodon* Jourdan (misprint) L'Institut (de la France: Paris) **2**, p. 214, corrected to *Rachiodon* on p. 223.

1845. *Deirodon* Owen, Odontography; or, A Treatise on the Comparative Anatomy of the Teeth . . . (London), p. 220. New name for *Anodon* A. Smith (preoccupied).

1846. *Dirodon* Agassiz, Nomen. Zool., Index Univers., p. 127. Emendation for *Deirodon* Owen.

Dasypeltis scabra (Linnaeus)[153] Common Egg-eater

1758. *Coluber scaber* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 223: ''in Indis,'' i.e. South Africa.[154]

1829. *Anodon typus* A. Smith, Zool. Journ., **4**, p. 443: Near Capetown, Cape Province, South Africa.

1853. *Rachiodon abyssinus* A. M. C. Duméril (*nomen nudum*), Mem. Acad. Sci. (Paris), **23**, p. 71: A casual reference to Cartin (misspelled Quartin) Dillon's specimen from Ethiopia.

1854. *Rachiodon Abyssinus* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 496: ''Abyssinia,'' i.e. Ethiopia.

1864. *Dasypeltis scaber* var. *capensis* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 644, footnote: Cape of Good Hope, i.e. South Africa.

1864. *Dasypeltis scaber* var. *mossambicus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 644, footnote: Boror and Tete, Mozambique.

1864. *Dasypeltis scaber* var. *breviceps* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 645, footnote: ''Kaffirland,'' i.e. South Africa.

1878. *Dasypeltis lineolatus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 206: Kitui, Ukamba, Kenya Colony.

1912. *Dasypeltis scabra* var. *atra* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn, Deutsch. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 272: Virgin forest behind boundary mountains on northwest shore of Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo.

1954. *Dasypeltis scabra loveridgei* Mertens, Zool. Anz., **152**, p. 213:

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[152] Suppressed in favor of *Dasypeltis* in 1956 (cf. Opin. Declar. Inter. Comm. Zool. Nomencl., 12, p. 241. Opinion 387).

[153] Dr. Gans points out that the species *scabra*, which may possibly be subject to some racial subdivision, includes the specimens that in 1942 I referred to "*s. scaber*" and "*s. palmarum.*" It is on Dr. Gans' advice that *medici* and *fasciata* are now treated as full species.

[154] Cf. Flower, 1933, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 818.

Finkenstein Farm near Windhoek, Southwest Africa.

Range. Southern Arabia and Somalia, south to Natal, west to the Cape, northwest to the Gold Coast, east through the southern Sudan to Ethiopia.

Dasypeltis medici lamuensis Gans

1957. *Dasypeltis medici lamuensis* Gans, Breviora (Cambridge, Mass.), No. 79, p. 1: Lamu Island, Kenya Colony.

Range. Reddish laterite or gray alluvial soils of coastal Somalia, south through Kenya Colony to the vicinity of Kilimanjaro on the frontier of Tanganyika Territory.

Dasypeltis medici medici (Bianconi)

1859. *Dipsas Medici* Bianconi, Mem. Accad. Sci. Bologna, **10**, p. 501, pl. xxvi (reprinted as p. 277 of Spec. Mossamb.): Mozambique.

1868. *Dasypeltis scaber* var. *fasciolata* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 451; Zanzibar Island.

1888. *Dasypeltis elongata* Mocquard, Mem. Cent. Soc. Philom. Paris, p. 131, pl. xii, fig. 2: Zanzibar Island.

1893. *Dasypeltis scabra* var. *bianconii* "Med." Boettger (*lapsus* for var. *medici* Bianconi), Zool. Anz., **16**, p. 133.

Range. Reddish laterite soils of the Kenya Colony — Tanganyika Territory frontier (as far inland as Kilimanjaro); Zanzibar and Mafia Islands; south to Mozambique and Nyasaland.

Dasypeltis fasciata (Smith) Western-Forest Egg-Eater

1844. *Dipsas carinatus* Hallowell (not of Schlegel:1837), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 119: "Africa," later (1857, *loc. cit.*, p. 69) amended to Liberia.

1849. *Dasypeltis fasciatus* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., foot note to pl. lxxiii: Sierra Leone.

1859. *Rachiodon subfasciatus* A. Duméril (*nomen nudum*), Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **10**, p. 198: casual mention of name.

1863. *Rachiodon scaber* var. *subfasciatus* Jan (*nomen nudum*), Elenco Sist. Degli Ofidi, p. 106: Gold Coast.

1863. *Rachiodon scaber* var. *unicolor* Jan (part: *nomen nudum*), Elenco Sist. Degli Ofidi, p. 106: Gold Coast.

1907. *Dasypeltis macrops* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **19**, p. 324: Efulen, French Cameroon.

Range. Western Uganda, west through the Belgian Congo and Cameroons to Gambia.

Family ELAPIDAE

Genus **ELAPSOIDEA** Bocage

1866. *Elapsoidea* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **1**, pp. 50, 70. Type by monotypy: *E. güntherii* Bocage.

1896. *Elapechis* Boulenger, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 358, footnote. Substitute name for *Elapsoidea* Bocage.

Elapsoidea sundevallii güntherii Bocage Western Garter-Snake

1866. *Elapsoidea Güntherii* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **1**, pp. 50 ,70, pl. i, figs. 3-3b: Bissau, Portuguese Guinea and Cabinda, Portuguese Congo.

1897. *Elapechis moebiusi* Werner, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **47**, p. 400: Kete, Gold Coast.

Range. Northern and Western Tanganyika Territory, through western Kenya Colony and Uganda, west to Senegal.

Elapsoidea sundevallii loveridgei Parker
Northeastern Garter-Snake

1949. *Elapsoidea sundevallii loveridgei* Parker, Zool. Verhand. Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, No. 6, p. 95: Machakos, Kenya Colony.

Range. Central and eastern Kenya Colony.

Elapsoidea sundevallii nigra Günther Eastern Garter-Snake

1888. *Elapsoidea nigra* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **1**, p. 322: "Ushambola, Zanzibar," i.e. Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forests of the Usambara; Magrotto and Uluguru Montains, eastern Tanganyika Territory.

Elapsoidea sundevallii decosteri Boulenger
Southeastern Garter-Snake

1888. *Elapsoidea Decosteri* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **2**, p. 141: Delagoa Bay, Mozambique.

1895. *Elapsoidea Boulengeri* Boettger, Zool. Anz., **18**, p. 62: Boroma, Zambezi, Mozambique.

Range. Southern Province of Tanganyika Territory, south through Mozambique, Nyasaland and the Rhodesias to the Transvaal.

Genus **BOULENGERINA** Dollo[155]

1886. *Boulengerina* Dollo, Bull. Mus. Roy. Hist. Nat. Belgique, **4**, p.

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[155] For Bogert's reasons for synonymizing *Limnonaja*, see Bogert, 1943, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **81**, pp. 296, 300.

159. Type by monotypy: *B. stormsi* Dollo.

1923. *Limnonaja* Schmidt, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **49**, p. 124. Type by monotypy: *Boulengerina christyi* Boulenger.

Boulengerina annulata stormsi Dollo Tanganyika Water-Cobra

1886. *Boulengerina stormsi* Dollo, Bull. Mus. Roy. Hist. Nat. Belgique, **4**, p. 160, fig. —: Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo.

Range. Lake Tanganyika and its shores off Tanganyika Territory and Belgian Congo.[156]

Genus **NAJA** Laurenti

1768. *Naja* Laurenti, Syn. Rept., p. 90. Type by tautonomy: *Coluber naja* Linnaeus.[157]

1820. *Naia* Merrem, Vers. Syst. Amphib., pp. 15 (bis), 147, 190. Emendation for *Naja* Laurenti (*Naja* on p. 15 (primus)).

1830. *Uraeus* Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 173. Type by monotypy: *Coluber haje* Linnaeus.

1830. *Aspis* Wagler (not Laurenti:1768), Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 173. Type by monotypy: *Coluber naja* Linnaeus.

1831. *Tomyris* Eichwald, Zool. Spec. Rossiae Poloninae, Part 3, p. 171. Type by monotypy: *T. oxiana* Eichwald = *Coluber naja* Linnaeus.

Naja haje haje (Linnaeus) Egyptian Cobra

1758. *Coluber haje* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 225: Lower Egypt.

1768. *Cerastes candidus* Laurenti, Syn. Rept., p. 83: Libya.

1789. *Coluber Candidissimus* Lacépède, Hist. Nat. Quad. Ovip. Serpens, **2**, Table Methodique, p. 86, text p. 118: Libya.

1854. *Naja Intermixta* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 1299: Based on pl. xix of A. Smith, 1849, so South Africa.

1854. *Naja haje* var. *annulifera* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 624: Tete, Mozambique.

1873. *Naja haje* var. *viridis* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 411, pl. i, fig. 1: West Africa.

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[156] The locality data for the two British Museum specimens allegedly from Nyasaland had best be regarded with suspicion pending confirmation. Mr. J. C. Battersby informs me (16.i.57) that they were collected by Surgeon H. M. Hanschell, R.N., for the London School of Tropical Medicine which, in 1926, turned them over to the British Museum.

[157] Stejneger (1936, Copeia, p. 140) states that Laurenti's six included species are all synonyms of *Coluber naja* Linnaeus. Prior action by Boie (1826, Isis von Oken, col. 981) in designating *Vipera haemachatea* Latreille as type of *Naja* is inadmissable.

Included in the synonymy by some authors is *Lepidon* Swainson (1839, **2**, p. 345). However, no type was designated, the name simply appearing in a key between *Naia* and *Elaps* with the scant description: Head broad, neck not expansive. *If* East African this might apply to *Pseudohaje* or *Elapsoidea*.

Range. Spanish Morocco east to Egypt, south through Uganda, Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island. In fact almost all Africa except for the area of *N. h. barotseensis* Angel (with 15 midbody scale-rows) known only from Lealui, Northern Rhodesia; and the area occupied by *N. h. anchietae* Bocage (with 17 midbody scale-rows) which ranges through the Rhodesias, Bechuanaland, Southwest Africa and Angola. Another race occurs in Arabia.

Naja nigricollis pallida Boulenger Pink-or-red Spitting-Cobra

1896. *Naia nigricollis* var. *pallida* Boulenger, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., **3**, p. 379: Inland from Berbera, British Somaliland (restricted by Bogert:1942), also Lake Rudolf.

Range. On red murram soils from northern Ghana and Sudan east to British Somaliland, south through Kenya Colony (Voi to Kibwezi) to Tanganyika Territory (vicinity of Longido Mountain).

Naja nigricollis nigricollis Reinhardt Common Spitting-Cobra

1843. *Naja nigricollis* Reinhardt, Danks. Vidensk. Selsk. Skrift., **10**, p. 369, pl. iii, figs. 5 and 7: Guinea.

1854. *Naja mossambica* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 625: Sena and Tete, Mossambique.

1893. *Naja nigricollis* var. *crawshayi* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 620: Lake Mweru, Northern Rhodesia.

1895. *Naja nigricollis* var. *occidentalis* Bocage, Herp. Angola Congo, p. 135; Dondo; Huilla; Humbe; Quisange; and Quilengues, Angola.

1895. *Naja nigricollis* var. *melanoleuca* Bocage (not of Hallowell:1857), Herp. Angola Congo, p. 136: Caconda and Catumbella, Angola.

1955. *Naja nigricollis atriceps* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **51**, p. 135: Mugera, 1450 metres, Ruyigi Territory, Urundi, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.[158]

Range. Savanna areas of almost all Africa south of 25° N. (except where occupied by recognizable races), thus including Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Pemba and Zanzibar Islands.

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[158] Specimens from Mangasini and other localities in Tanganyika Territory are listed among the paratypes. Like most cobras *nigricollis* is very variable as regards color, and several striking variants may occur in a single locality. Many races not listed here have been described. An overall study of the genus is much to be desired.

Naja melanoleuca Hallowell Black-and-White Cobra[159]

1857. *Naia haie* var. *melanoleuca* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 61: Gabon, French Congo.

1885. *Naja haje* var. *leucosticta* Fischer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., **2**, p. 115, pl. iv, fig. 11: Cameroon and Ogooué River, French Congo.

1955. ?*Naja melanoleuca subfulva* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **51**, p. 132: Lwiro, 1850 metres, Kabare Territory, Kivu, Belgian Congo.

Range. Forested areas of much of Africa south of 15° N. in the West, to the Equator in the East, including Uganda, Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island.

Genus **PSEUDOHAJE** Günther

1858. *Pseudohaje* Günther, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., p. 222. Type by monotypy: *P. nigra* Günther.

Pseudohaje goldii (Boulenger) Black Forest-Cobra

1895. *Naia goldii* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **16**, p. 34: near Asaba, Nigeria.

1896. *Naia yakoma* Mocquard, C.-R. III Congres Internat. Zool., Leyde, 1895, p. 233: Yakoma, Abiras District, northern Belgian Congo.

Range. Forested areas of Uganda, southwest to Southwest Africa, northwest to Nigeria.

Genus **DENDROASPIS** Schlegel

1848.[160] *Dendroaspis* Schlegel, Versl. Zool. Gen. Amsterdam, p. 5. Type by monotypy: *Elaps jamesoni* Traill.

1852. *Dinophis* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 203. Type by monotypy: *D. hammondii* Hallowell = *Leptophis viridis* Hallowell.

1855. *Dendroechis* Fischer, Programm Realschule, Johann. Hamburg, pp. 20, 68. Type by monotypy: *D. reticulata* Fischer = *Leptophis viridis* Hallowell.

1856. *Dendraspis* A. Duméril (not of Fitzinger:1843), Revue Mag. Zool., (2) **8**, p. 558. Emendation for *Dendroaspis* Schlegel.

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[159] The few specimens I have taken in the southeast (Mikindani, T. T.; Nyasaland) were a variegated brown, not black as at Kaimosi, K. C. Whether the brown cobras really occupy a well-defined range so that Laurent's name might be applied to them, is not clear. Material in the Museum of Comparative Zoology suggests there is no such division in scale-counts between southeast and west as is shown by Laurent's data.

[160] Date uncertain, but communicated by Schlegel to a meeting held on March 13, 1848 (*fide* Brongersma, 1936, Zool. Meded., **19**, p. 136).

Dendroaspis jamesoni kaimosae Loveridge

Eastern Jameson's Mamba

1936. *Dendraspis jamesoni kaimosae* Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **49**, p. 64: Kaimosi, Kakamega, Kenya Colony.

Range. Western Kenya Colony, west through Uganda to Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the eastern Belgian Congo.

Dendroaspis angusticeps (Smith) Common Green Mamba

1849. *Naia angusticeps* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., pl. lxx: Natal, South Africa.

1865. *Dendraspis intermedius* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **15**, p. 97: Zambezi River, Mozambique.

1907. *Dendraspis sjöstedti* Lönnberg, in Sjöstedt, Wiss. Ergeb. Schwed. Zool. Exped. Kilimandjaro, Meru umgeb Massaisteppen, No. **4**, p. 17, pl. i, fig. 2: ''Kibonoto,'' i.e. Kibongoto, Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island, south through Mozambique, Nyasaland and the Rhodesias to Natal.[161]

Dendroaspis polylepis antinorii Peters[162]

Northern Brown-Mamba

1873. *Dendraspis antinorii* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 411, pl. i, fig. 2: ''Ansaba,'' i.e. Anseba, Eritrea.

Range. Eritrea, south through Ethiopia and British Somaliland to Mount Moroto, northeastern Uganda, and Murri, northern Kenya Colony.

Dendroaspis polylepis polylepis Günther

Southern Brown-Mamba

1864. *Dendraspis polylepis* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 310: Zambezi River, Mozambique.

1907. *Dendraspis mamba* Gough, Zool. Anz., **32**, p. 454: White River Settlement, near Nelspruit, Lydenburg District, Transvaal.

Range. Southern Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, south through Mozambique; Nyasaland and the Rhodesias to Natal, west to Southwest Africa, northeast through Angola to the eastern Belgian Congo.

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[161] This is the correct distribution, confused for a century by the inclusion of records pertaining to *D. p. polylepis*, etc.

[162] For discussion on the validity of this race, see Parker (1949, Zool. Verh. Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, No. 6, p. 98). This, and typical *polylepis* are the snakes commonly called "Black Mambas," though they are not black; the young are grey green, somewhat darker than the vivid fresh green of young *and* adult *angusticeps*.

Family HYDROPHIIDAE

Genus **PELAMIS** Daudin

1803. *Pelamis* Daudin (part), Hist. Nat. Rept., **7**, p. 361. Type by designation of Fitzinger:1843: *P. bicolor* Daudin = *Anguis platura* Linnaeus.[163]

1816. *Pelamys* Oken, Lehrb. Naturg., **3**, Part 2, pp. vi, xv, 279. New name for *Pelamis* Daudin (part) with type by monotypy: *Anguis platuro* (*sic*) Linnaeus.

1817. *Ophinectes* Rafinesque, Amer. Monthly Mag., **1**, p. 432. Type by present designation: *O. luteus* Rafinesque.[164]

1848. *Elaphrodytes* Gistel, Naturg. Thierr., p. ix. New name for *Hydrus* Schneider (*fide* Stejneger:1907. Not seen.).

1910. *Pelamydrus* Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **38**, p. 111. Type by monotypy: *Anguis platura* Linnaeus.

Pelamis platurus (Linnaeus) Parti-colored Sea-Snake

1766. *Anguis platura* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, p. 351: No locality.

1799. *Hydrus Bicolor* Schneider, Hist. Amphib., **1**, p. 242 (based on Seba, 1735, Thesaurus **2**, pl. lxxvii, fig. 2): Mexico?

1817. *Pelamis schneideri* Rafinesque (new name for *Hydrus bicolor* Schneider, var.), Amer. Monthly Mag., **1**, p. 432.

1817. *Ophinectes luteus* Rafinesque, Amer. Monthly Mag., **1**, p. 433: No locality.[165]

1837. *Hydrophis pelamis* Schlegel (new name for *Anguis platura* Linnaeus), Essai Phys. Serp., **1**, p. 508.

1842. *Pelamis ornata* Gray, Zool. Misc., p. 60: Borneo.

1854. *Pelamis bicolor* var. *variegata* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 1337: Celebes.

1854. *Pelamis bicolor* var. *sinuata* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 1338: No locality.

1856. *Hydrophis* (*Pelamis*) *bicolor* var. *alternans* Fischer (new name for *variegata* Duméril & Bibron), Abhand. Nat. Ver. Hamburg, **3**, p. 63.

1872. *Hydrophis bicolor* var. *maculata* Jan, Icon. Gén. Ophid., livr. 40, pl. iii: Indian Ocean.

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[163] For lengthy discussion on rejection of *Hydrus* Schneider by Malcolm Smith (1926, Monogr. Sea-Snakes, p. 116), see H. M. Smith and E. H. Taylor (1945, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. **187**, p. 176, footnote).

[164] Rafinesque states that his new genus differs from *Pelamis* in its "carinated or angular abdomen," and the species *luteus* is characterized as "entirely yellow." It, and doubtless some or all of the other "species" of *Ophinectes* he describes, is apparently but a variant of the highly variable *Anguis platura* Linnaeus.

[165] As pointed out in the preceding footnote to the genus *Ophinectes*, possibly several other "species" attributed to this genus are also synonyms that should be added to the above list.

1921. *Hydrus platurus* var. *subobscurus* Wall, Snakes of Ceylon, p. 422 (name for var. C of Boulenger:1896): Ceylon.

1921. *Hydrus platurus* var. *pallidus* Wall, Snakes of Ceylon, p. 422 (name for var. D of Boulenger:1896): Travancore, India.

1955. *Pelamis platura* vars. *brunnea; fasciata; leucostriata; neurileucura; neuricatenata; tricolor* Deraniyagala, Colored Atlas of some Vertebrates of Ceylon (Colombo), **3**, p. 80; no precise localities mentioned, merely ''Ceylon waters.''

Range. Indian and other tropical oceans as far as the coast of Mexico in the Pacific Ocean. Occasionally temperate seas such as those of South Africa and around New Zealand in the southern hemisphere; as far north as the Russian Coast Province in the northern hemisphere.[166]

Family VIPERIDAE

Genus **ATRACTASPIS** Smith

1849. *Atractaspis* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., footnote to text of pl. lxxi. Type by monotypy: *A. bibronii* Smith.

1854. *Brachycranion* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 99. Type by monotypy: *B. corpulentum* Hallowell.

1862. *Eurystephus* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 337. Type by monotypy: *Elaps irregularis* Reinhardt.

1895. *Clothelaps* Cope, Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., **18**, p. 211. Type by present designation: *Atractaspis congica* Peters.

1906. *Melanelaps* Wall, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **17**, p. 27. Type by monotypy: *M. mcphersoni* Wall = *Atractaspis andersonii* Boulenger.

Atractaspis microlepidota microlepidota Günther[167]

Small-sealed Burrowing-Adder

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[166] I am unaware of any actual specimens of *platurus* from Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory or Zanzibar Island: reported "sea-snakes" invariably proved to be highly colored muraenid eels. However, *P. platurus* has been taken along the Red Sea coast of Somalia; in the Seychelles and Madagascar, while "It is known from all parts of the coast of East Africa, where it is not uncommon south of the equator," according to Malcolm Smith (1943, Fauna British India, **3**, Serpentes, p. 477).

[167] Laurent, in his revision of the genus *Atractaspis* (1950:10) regards *fallax* as an eastern race of *microlepidota,* whose typical form he restricts to the southern Sudan,. but I am far from happy regarding the numerous races of *microlepidota* postulated by Laurent. In the first place the type locality of *fallax* is *not* in Tanganyika Territory as assumed by Laurent, but "drei Tagereisen von Kiriama" and that is clearly shown on the map of Von der Decken's itinerary (1869, Reisen in Ost-Africa, *1*, part *1*, map iii; also cf. part *2*, 1871, pp. 64, 435) as about halfway between Bura and Mombasa. In later years (1897) Tornier corrupted the spelling to "Kircamo."

When adequate series are available it is interesting to note the extensive range of variation of typical *microlepidota*. For example 14 ♂♂ from Torit, Sudan, have a ventral range of 216-239; subcaudals 25-29; 9 ♀♀, also from Torit, have 233-242 ventrals; 21-24 subcaudals. The sexes and extremes have been carefully checked in these snakes (M.C.Z. 53535-53557).

1866. *Atractaspis microlepidota* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **18**, p. 29, pl. vii, fig. 3: ''Probably West Africa'' (error).
1866. *Atractaspis fallax* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 890: ''Kiriame'' corrected to ''Kiriama'' = Giriama, Kenya Colony.
1913. *Atractaspis phillipsi* Barbour, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **26**, p. 148: Singa, Sennar Province, Sudan.

Range. Southern Sudan, east through Ethiopia to Somalia, south to Kenya Colony.[168]

Atractaspis irregularis bipostocularis Boulenger[169]

Eastern Variable Burrowing-Adder

1905. *Atractaspis bipostocularis* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **15**, p. 190: Fort Hall near Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony.
1908. *Atractaspis conradsi* Sternfeld, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 94: Ukerewe Island, Lake Victoria, Tanganyika Territory.
1930. *Atractaspis schoutedeni* Witte, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **19**, p. 224, figs. 1-3: ''N'Goma,'' i.e. Goma, Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo.
1934. *Atractaspis babaulti* Angel, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, **59**, p. 169: Kadjudju, Kivu region, Belgian Congo.
1945. *Atractaspis irregularis loveridgei* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **38**, p. 322: Bunia, Ituri region, Belgian Congo.

Range. Kenya Colony and northwest Tanganyika Territory, west through Uganda and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi to the eastern Belgian Congo.

Atractaspis aterrima Günther

Western-Forest Burrowing-Adder

1863. *Atractaspis aterrima* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **12**, p. 363: West Africa.

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[168] Unknown from Uganda, for Lodwar, though west of Lake Rudolf is in Kenya Colony (not Uganda as stated by Parker:1949:109); the unique ♀ with 37 midbody scale-rows and 245 ventrals, allegedly from "Lake Tanganyika" according to Sir John Kirk who sent it to the British Museum, is scarcely assignable to this form.

[169] Proceeding from east to west across Africa there is a gradual, but definite, increase in scale-rows from 21 (Fort Hall) to 25-27 (*i. irregularis* at Ganta, Liberia). *A. bipostocularis* was founded on a juvenile with two postoculars (no second specimen has been taken in fifty years). I regard this condition as aberrant, for in our series of 23 *m. microlepidota* from Torit, Sudan, two ♀♀ (M.C.Z. 53554-5) have two postoculars on the right side of the head but the normal single scale on the left. If this view is accepted, then the name *bipostocularis* should take precedence over *conradsi* (which was also founded on an aberrant individual as I demonstrated by collecting normal *"irregularis"* on Ukerewe Island. Apart from Laurent's Eritrean *i. angeli,* and his *i. uelensis* from the Congo, which are both apparently recognizable by high ventral counts, the question arises as to how many forms one should recognize — 21-23, 23-25, 25-27, or just two, viz. 21-23 with some overlap of 25 in Uganda and eastern Congo, and 25-27 for the western *i. irregularis* (inc. *parkeri* Laurent, if the subcaudal counts are not found to overlap with more material).

Range. Virgin forest of Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory, northwest to Uganda, west to Portuguese Guinea.

Atractaspis bibronii rostrata Günther[170]

Zanzibar Bibron's Burrowing-Adder

1868. *Atractaspis rostrata* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (4) **1**, p. 429, pl. xix, fig. 1: Zanzibar.

1901. *Atractaspis katangae* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Congo, (1) **2**, p. 13, pl. v, fig. 2: Lofoi, Katanga, Belgian Congo.

1901. *Atractaspis coarti* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Congo, (1) **2**, p. 14, pl. v, fig. 3: Albertville, Belgian Congo.

Range. Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory (Zanzibar coast; possibly Zanzibar Island), south to Mozambique (north of the Zambezi), west through Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to southern Belgian Congo.

Genus **CAUSUS** Wagler

1830. *Causus* Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 172. Type by monotypy (as *Naja V-nigrum* Boie is a synonym): *Sepedon rhombeata* Lichtenstein.

1842. *Distichurus* Hallowell, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **8**, p. 337. Type by monotypy: *D. maculatus* Hallowell = *Sepedon rhombeata* Lichtenstein.

1862. *Heterophis* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 276. Type by monotypy: *H. resimus* Peters.

1882. *Dinodipsas* Peters, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 893. Type by monotypy: *D. angulifera* Peters = *Aspidelaps lichtensteinii* Jan.

Causus rhombeatus (Lichtenstein)[171] Rhombic Night-Adder

1823. *Sepedon rhombeata* Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. Mus. Zool. Berlin, p. 106: No locality.

1827. *Naja Col(uber) v nigrum* Cuv. (*sic*) Boie, Isis von Oken, **20**, col. 557: Africa.

1842. *Distichurus Maculatus* Hallowell, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **8**, p. 337, pl. xix: Liberia.

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[170] To this form all East African records of *bibronii* (to which can be added Tornier's misidentifications of *"irregularis"* from Tanga, etc.) are referable. Laurent has shown that *rostrata* is distinguishable by normally having 23 midbody scale-rows (rarely 21 or 22), whereas *b. bibronii* A. Smith — with a range south of the Zambezi to Angola — has 21 scale-rows (rarely 23).

[171] I am not prepared to say that this common reptile, which (except for Eritrea, Southwest Africa, and the offshore islands) has been reported from every political unit in Africa south of 20° N., does not break up into some races. I would point out, however, that small populations of uniformly colored, and presumably striped individuals also, are scattered over much of the range and occur together with normally marked specimens. They do not seem to be any more entitled to racial recognition than *Vipera dorsalis* Gray does in Britain.

1905. *Causus rhombeatus* var. *bilineatus* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **16**, p. 114: Between Benguela and Bihe, Angola.

1912. *Causus rhombeatus* var. *taeniata* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Deutsch. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 276: No. locality (but Schubotz coll., so probably between Lakes Victoria and Kivu).

1955. *Causus lineatus* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **51**, p. 136: Seram Research Station, Kundelungu Plateau, Kasenga Territory, Upper Katanga, Belgian Congo.

Range. Sudan east to British Somaliland, south through Uganda, Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Natal, northwest to Angola and French West Africa (Mauretania and French Soudan).

Causus resimus (Peters) Velvety-green Night-Adder

1862. *Heterophis resimus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 277, pl. —, fig. 4: Jebel Ghule, Sennar, Sudan.

1888. *Causus Jacksonii* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **1**, p. 331: Lamu, Kenya Colony; Lake Tanganyika, Tanganyika Territory.

1893. *Causus nasalis* Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **16**, p. 735: Tana River, Kenya Colony; Cunga, Angola; also West Africa.

1895. *Causus resimus* var. *angolensis* Bocage, Herp. Angola Congo, p 148: Rio Dande and eight other localities in Angola.

Range. Sudan, east to British Somaliland, south through Uganda; Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Mozambique, west through Northern Rhodesia to eastern Belgian Congo and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

Causus defilippii (Jan) Snouted Night-Adder

1862. *H(eterodon) De Filippii* Jan, Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol., **2**, p. 225: Africa.

1863. *Causus (Heterophis) rostratus* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **12**, p. 363: Ugogo, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Coastal Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island (at Mtende), south through Mozambique; Nyasaland and the Rhodesias to Natal.

Causus lichtensteinii (Jan)

1859. *Aspidelaps Lichtensteinii* Jan, Revue Mag. Zool., p. 511: Gold Coast.

1882. *Dinodipsas angulifera* Peters, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 893, pl. xv: "Laguna, near Puerto Cabello, Venezuela" (error).

Range. Western Kenya Colony and Uganda, west to Spanish Guinea; French and British Cameroons; Nigeria; Liberia.

Genus **VIPERA** Laurenti

1768. *Vipera* Laurenti (part), Syn. Rept., p. 99. Type by designation of Fitzinger:1843: *Vipera redii* Gmelin = *Coluber francisci redi* Laurenti = *Coluber aspis* Linnaeus.

1816. *Berus* Oken, Lehrb. Naturg., **3**, Part 2, p. 234. Type by tautonomy: *Coluber berus* Linnaeus.

1820. *Pelias* Merrem, Vers. Syst. Amphib., p. 148. Type by monotypy: *Coluber berus* Linnaeus.

1822. *Chersea* Fleming, Phil. Zool., **2**, p. 295. Type by monotypy: "*Cerastes vulgaris*" ? = *Vipera vulgaris* Latreille = *Coluber aspis* Linnaeus.

1834. *Rhinaspis* Bonaparte, Icon. Fauna. Ital., Anfibi, part. 42. Type by monotypy: *Coluber ammodytes* Linnaeus.

1842. *Daboia* Gray, Zool. Misc., p. 69. Type by subsequent designation: *Vipera elegans* Daudin = *Coluber russellii* Shaw.

1843. *Rhinechis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 28. Type by original designation: *Coluber ammodytes* Linnaeus.

1843. *Chersophis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 28. Type by original designation: *Vipera elegans* Daudin = *Coluber russellii* Shaw.

1844. *Echidnoides* Mauduyt, Herpétol Vienne, p. 29. Type by original designation: *E. trilamina* Millet = *Coluber berus* Linnaeus.

1927. *Mesocoronis* Reuss, Zool. Anz., **71**, p. 216. Type by original designation: *M. coronis* Reuss = *Vipera berus* var. *bosniensis* Boettger.

1927. *Teleovipera* Reuss, Zool. Anz., **73**, p. 125. Type by original designation: *Coluber ammodytes* Linnaeus.

1927. *Acridophaga* Reuss, Zool. Anz., **73**, p. 126. Type by original designation: *Pelias ursinii* Bonaparte.

1927. *Mesovipera* Reuss, Zool. Anz., **73**, p. 126. Type by original designation: *Coluber aspis* Linnaeus.

1927. *Macrovipera* Reuss, Zool. Anz., **73**, p. 126. Type by original designation: *Coluber lebetinus* Linnaeus.

1927. *Mesohorinis* Reuss, Naturforscher, **4**, p. 129. Misprint for *Mesocoronis* Reuss.

1929. *Latastea* Reuss, Wochenschr. Terrar. Aquar.-Kunde, **26**, p. 64. Type by original designation: *Vipera latastei* Bosca.

1929. *Tzarevseya* Reuss, Wochenschr. Terrar. Aquar.-Kunde, **26**, p. 64. Type by original designation: *Mesocoronis* (*Tzarevseya*) *tigrina* Reuss = *Vipera kaznakovi* Nikolski.

1935. *Latasteopara* Reuss, Nachr.-Blatt. Aquar.-Terrar.-Ver., p. 216. Type by original designation: *Vipera hugyi* Schinz.

Vipera hindii Boulenger Montane Viper

1910. *Vipera hindii* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) **5**, p. 513:

Fort Hall, 4000 feet, Kenya Colony.[172]

Range. Kinangop and Aberdare Mountains, Kenya Colony.

Vipera superciliaris Peters Lowland Viper

1854. *Vipera superciliaris* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 625: Mainland opposite Querimba Island, Cape Delgado, Mozambique.

Range. Mwaya, Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika Territory and Mozambique.

Genus **BITIS** Gray

1768. *Cobra* Laurenti,[173] Syn. Rept., p. 103. Type by designation of Fitzinger:1843: *Coluber atropos* Linnaeus.
1820. *Echidna* Merrem (part; not Forster:1788), Vers. Syst. Amphib., p. 150. Type by designation of Fitzinger:1843: *E. arietans* Merrem.
1842. *Clotho* Gray (not Faujas de Saint-Fond:1808), Zool. Misc., p. 69. Type by tautonomy: *Cobra clotho* Laurenti.
1842. *Bitis* Gray, Zool. Misc., p. 69. Type by tautonomy: *Coluber bitis* (*sic:* error for *bitin*) Bonnaterre = *Cobra lachesis* Laurenti.
1845. *Calechidna* Tschudi, Fauna Peruana, Herp., p. 60. Type by monotypy: *Echidna ocellata* Tschudi = *Coluber atropos* Linnaeus.

Bitis worthingtoni Parker Kenya Horned Viper

1932. *Bitis worthingtoni* Parker, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **38**, p. 221: Lake Naivasha, Kenya Colony.

Range. Uplands of Kenya Colony.

Bitis arietans arietans (Merrem)[174] Puff Adder

1768. *Cobra lachesis* Laurenti, Syn. Rept., p. 104: No locality.
1768. *Cobra clotho* Laurenti, Syn. Rept., p. 104: ''Ceylon and Cuba'' (error).
1789. *C(oluber) Bitin* Bonnaterre, Tabl. Encycl. Méthod. Règnes Nat., Ophiol., p. 22: ''Ceylon'' (error).

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[172] One wonders whether the type actually came from Fort Hall, or was merely sent by Dr. S. L. Hinde when stationed there.

[173] Suppressed in favor of *Bitis* in 1945 (cf. Opin. Declar. Inter. Comm. Zool. Nomencl., **3**, pp. 77-89: Opinion 188).

[174] Actually the correct name is *lachesis*, which has been used less than a dozen times since it was revived by Stejneger. As it has long been associated generically with the Tropical American pit-vipers, the sooner it is officially suppressed the better. Between 1849 and 1949 *Bitis arietans* has been consistently used over 250 times in the literature. The English name, which has come to stay, is also somewhat unfortunate for, while the burrowing-adders and night-adders are all oviparous, the "puff adder" is a truly viviparous "viper."

1798. *Coluber intumescens* Donndorf, Zool. Beytrage Linn. Natur., **3.** p. 209: (not seen).

1802. *Vipera severa* Sonnini & Latreille (part), Hist. Nat. Rept., **3.** p. 335, pl. —, fig. 1: "Japan" (error).

1820. *Vipera* (*Echidna*) *arietans* Merrem, Vers. Syst. Amphib., p. 152: Cape of Good Hope, i.e. South Africa.

1822. *Vipera inflata* Burchell, Travels S. Africa, **1.** p. 469: "Cape Colony," i.e. Cape Province, South Africa.

1829. *Vipera brachyura* Cuvier, Règne Animal, ed. 2, **2.** p. 90: No locality.

1842. *Clotho lateristriga* Gray, Zool. Misc., p. 69: Gambia.

Range. Africa (outside forested areas) from southern Morocco east to Arabia; south (except for an undefined area centering about British Somaliland where *B. a. somalica* Parker occurs) through Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory (and possibly Zanzibar on the basis of a single specimen collected by Kirk, though not necessarily on the island) to Natal, west through Cape Province, northwest to Morocco.

Bitis arietans somalica Parker

1949. *Bitis lachesis somalica* Parker, Zool. Verhand. Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, No. 6, p. 101: Bohodle, 2100 feet, British Somaliland.

Range. British Somaliland, south to northern Kenya Colony.

Bitis gabonica gabonica (Duméril & Bibron)
Central African Gaboon Viper[175]

1854. *Echidna Gabonica* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7.** p. 1428, pl. lxxx b: Gabon, French Congo.

Range. Southern Sudan and Uganda; eastern Tanganyika Territory[176] south to Mozambique; west through Northern Rhodesia to Angola; north and West to Togoland where (or in the Gold Coast) it meets with the race *B. g. rhinoceros* Schlegel which ranges westward to French Guinea.

Bitis nasicornis (Shaw) Nose-horned Viper

1802. *Coluber Nasicornis* Shaw, Nat. Miscell., **3.** pl. xciv: Interior of Africa (from the master of a Guinea vessel).

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[175] Also known as the River-Jack; the name Rhinoceros Viper, though properly pertaining to the West African race of Gaboon Viper, is best abandoned as it has been so often applied to the Nose-horned Viper.

[176] "Zanzibar" was included by me in 1924 on the basis of Sternfeld's 1910 listing. Doubtless his record, like that of Boulenger in 1896, referred to the opposite coast (now Tanganyika) as it is unknown on the island today. Sternfeld also lists *gabonica* from Damaraland, i.e. Southwest Africa, and Stevenson-Hamilton includes it in the herpetofauna of Kruger Park, Transvaal. Both are omitted from the above range pending confirmation.

1854. *Vipera Hexacera* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **7**, p. 1416, pl. lxxviii b, fig. 2: No locality.

Range. Southern Sudan; western Kenya Colony; Uganda; southwest through Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Congo to Angola; north and west to French Guinea (but unrecorded from Togo and Sierra Leone).

Genus **ECHIS** Merrem

1820. *Echis* Merrem (part), Vers. Syst. Amphib., p. 149. Type by designation of Boie (1826) or Fitzinger (1843): ***Pseudoboa carinata*** Schneider.

1849. *Toxicoa* Gray, Cat. Snakes Brit. Mus., p. 29. Type by subsequent selection: *Echis arenicola* Boie = *Scythale pyramidum* Geoffroy.

Echis carinatus pyramidum (Geoffroy)

Egyptian Saw-scaled Viper

1827. *Scythale pyramidum* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Rept., in Descr. Egypte, p. 152, pl. vii, fig. 1: Egypt.

1827. *Echis arenicola* Boie, Isis von Oken, **20**, col. 558: North Africa.

1834. *Echis pavo* Reuss, Mus. Senckenberg., **1**, p. 157: Egypt.

1834. *Echis varia* Reuss, Mus. Senckenberg., **1**, p. 160: Ethiopia.

1837. *Vipera echis* Schlegel, Essai Phys. Serp., **2**, p. 583, pl. xxi, figs. 10-11: Africa; Arabia; Bengal, India.

Range. Northern India, west through Persia and Arabia to North Africa, south in arid regions to northern Kenya Colony; Uganda and Gold Coast.[177]

Genus **ATHERIS** Cope

1849. *Chloroechis* Bonaparte, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 145, footnote. Type by tautonomy: *Vipera chloroechis* Schlegel.[178]

1862. *Atheris* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 337. Type by monotypy: *Vipera chloroechis* Schlegel.

1863. *Poecilostolus* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **11**, p. 25. Type by monotypy: *P. burtonii* Günther = *Echis squamiger* Hallowell.

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[177] Possibly the Gold Coast form is separable. *E. c. carinatus* Schneider occurs in a limited area around Madras, India.

[178] *Chloroechis* was rejected by Boulenger on the grounds that it was inadequately described. However, Bonaparte refers to the green color of this true, but arboreal, viper from Ashanti, and his evident intention was to erect a genus whose type by tautonomy was *Vipera chloroechis* Schlegel.

Atheris squamiger (Hallowell) Green Bush-Viper[179]

1854. *Echis squamigera* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 193: Near Gabon River, French Congo.

1863. *Poecilostolus Burtonii* Günther, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), **11**, p. 25: Cameroon.

1864. *Atheris polylepis* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 642: Liberia.

1885. *Atheris Lucani* Rochebrune, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris (7), **9**, p. 89: Landana, Cabinda.

1885. *Atheris proximus* Rochebrune, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris (7), **9**, p. 90: Bissarie, Casamance River district, Senegal.

1887. *Atheris anisolepis* Mocquard, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris (7) **11**, p. 89: ''Alim Leketi,'' presumably Alima Leketi River, French Congo.

1887. *Atheris laeviceps* Boettger, Zool. Anz., **10**, p. 651: Povo Netonna, near Banana, Belgian Congo.

1888. *Atheris subocularis* Fischer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., **5**, p. 5, pls. i, fig. 1, and ii, fig. 11: Cameroon.

1955. *Atheris hispida* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **51**, p. 138: Lutungura, Kivu District, Belgian Congo.

Range. Western Kenya Colony and Uganda; west through Belgian and French Congo to Cameroons and Fernando Po; south to Angola.

Atheris nitschei nitschei Tornier Great Lakes Bush-Viper

1902. *Atheris nitschei* Tornier, Zool. Jahrb. Syst., **15**, p. 589, fig. —: Mpororo Swamp, Tanganyika Territory.

1906. *Atheris woosnami* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **18**, p. 37: Mubuku Valley, Ruwenzori Mountains, Uganda.

Range. Uganda; western Tanganyika Territory; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; Belgian Congo.

Atheris nitschei rungweensis Bogert
Rungwe Mountain Bush-Viper

1940. *Atheris nitschei rungweensis* Bogert, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **77**, p. 104, fig. 18: Rungwe Mountain, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Southwest Tanganyika Territory; Misuku Mountains, northwest Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

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[179] Though commonly referred to as "tree-vipers," so far as my experience goes these snakes are usually found in bushes or shrubbery at the forest-edge. Possibly trionomials should be applied to this form if it can be demonstrated that *chlorocchis* (Schlegel) is but a western race ranging from the Gold Coast to Liberia.

Atheris ceratophorus Werner Usambara Mountain Bush-Viper

1895. *Atheris ceratophorus* Werner, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **45**, p. 194, pl. v, fig. 1: Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.[180]

Atheris barbouri Loveridge Uzungwe Mountain Bush-Viper

1930. *Atheris barbouri* Loveridge, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **11**, p. 107: Dabaga, Uzungwe Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uzungwe and Ukinga Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Class AMPHIBIA

Order GYMNOPHIONA[181]

Family CAECILIIDAE[182]

Genus **SCHISTOMETOPUM** Parker

1941. *Schistometopum* Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (11) **7**, p. 17, fig. 4. Type by original designation: *Dermophis gregorii* Boulenger.

Schistometopum gregorii (Boulenger)[183]
Mud-dwelling Caecilian

1894. *Dermophis gregorii* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 646, pl. xl, fig. 4: Ngatana, Tana River, Kenya Colony.

1912. *Boulengerula denhardti* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 199: Tana Region, Kenya Colony.

1913. *Bdellophis unicolor* Boettger, in Voeltzkow, Reise in Ostafrika, **3**, p. 353, pl. xxiii, fig. 18: Lake Peccatoni, near Witu, Kenya Colony.

Range. Coastal Kenya Colony, south to Wami River near Bagamoyo, and Rufigi River near Kilindi, Tanganyika Territory.

Genus **BOULENGERULA** Tornier

1896. *Boulengerula* Tornier, Die Kriechthiere Deutsch-Ost-Afrikas, p. 164. Type by monotypy: *B. boulengeri* Tornier.

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[180] The Togo and Gold Coast records are rejected pending definite capture.

[181] APODA of Boulenger, 1882, Cat. Batr. Gradientia s. Caudata and Batrachia Apoda in the Coll. Brit. Mus., p. 88.

[182] *Hypogeophis guentheri* Boulenger, 1882, described as from "Zanzibar," has been shown by Parker, 1941, to be a synonym of *H. rostrata* (Cuvier) of the Seychelles. It is consequently omitted from this list.

[183] The reasons for amalgamating these three "species," following the collection of topotypes of all three, will be found in Loveridge, 1936, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **79**, pp. 375-378.

Boulengerula taitanus Loveridge Taita Mountains Caecilian

1935. *Boulengerula taitanus* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **79**, p. 16: Mount Mbololo at 4800 feet, Taita Mountains, Kenya Colony.

Range. Taita Mountains, Kenya Colony.

Boulengerula changamwensis Loveridge
Changamwe Lowland Caecilian

1932. *Boulengerula changamwensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **72**, p. 381: Changamwe at 192 feet, near Mombasa, Kenya Colony

Range. Kenya Colony (known only from the type locality).

Boulengerula boulengeri Tornier
Usambara Bluish-Gray Caecilian

1896. *Boulengerula boulengeri* Tornier, Die Kriechthiere Deutsch-Ost-Afrikas, p. 164: Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Usambara and Magrotto Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Boulengerula uluguruensis Barbour & Loveridge
Uluguru Pink Caecilian

1928. *Boulengerula uluguruensis* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 183: Vituri, 2000 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Genus **SCOLECOMORPHUS** Boulenger

1883. *Scolecomorphus* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) **11**, p. 48. Type by monotypy: *S. kirkii* Boulenger.

1895. *Bdellophis* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 412. Type by monotypy: *B. vittatus* Boulenger.

Scolecomorphus vittatus (Boulenger)

1895. *Bdellophis vittatus* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 412, pl. xxiv, fig. 4: Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Usambara; Magrotto and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Scolecomorphus attenuatus Barbour & Loveridge

1928. *Scolecomorphus attenuatus* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 181: Nyingwa, 7500 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Scolecomorphus kirkii uluguruensis Barbour & Loveridge

1928. *Scolecomorphus uluguruensis* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus. Comp Zool., **50**, p. 180: Nyingwa, 7500 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Scolecomorphus kirkii kirkii Boulenger

1883. *Scolecomorphus Kirkii* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) **11**, p. 48: "Lake Tanganyika?"

Range. Highlands of southwestern Tanganyika Territory;[184] Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia (Nyamkolo: *fide* Pitman).

Order SALIENTIA

Suborder OPISTHOCOELA

Family PIPIDAE[185]

Genus **XENOPUS** Wagler

1827. *Xenopus* Wagler, Isis von Oken, **20**, col. 726. Type by monotypy: *X. boiei* Wagler = *Bufo laevis* Daudin.

1829. *Dactylethra* Cuvier, Règne Animal, ed. 2, **2**, p. 107. Type by monotypy: "crapaud lisse de Daudin" = *Bufo laevis* Daudin.

1864. *Silurana* Gray, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) **14**, p. 315. Type by monotypy: *S. tropicalis* Gray.

Xenopus clivii Peracca Eritrean Smooth Clawed-Frog

1898. *Xenopus Clivii* Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Univ. Torino, **13**, No. 321, p. 3: Adi Caie and Saganeiti, Eritrea.

Range. Eritrea, south through Ethiopia to Lake Rudolf, Kenya Colony.

Xenopus laevis borealis Parker Kenya Smooth Clawed-Frog

1936. *Xenopus laevis borealis* Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10) **18**, p. 596: Mount Marsabit, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony.

Xenopus laevis victorianus Ahl

Tanganyika Smooth Clawed-Frog

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[184] I regard Nieden's record of *Bdellophis vittatus* from Ubena as a misidentified *kirkii* for I personally collected this species on the Mufindi-Njombe road, in addition to a large series from Nyasaland.

[185] Formerly referred to the suborder AGLOSSA, the African tongueless frogs are separated by some authors as XENOPIDAE. Besides PIPIDAE the OPISTHOCOELA includes only the DISCOGLOSSIDAE.

1924. *Xenopus victorianus* Ahl, Zool. Anz., **60**, p. 370: Busisi, Smith Sound, Lake Victoria, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uganda; Kenya Colony and western Tanganyika Territory, west to Belgian Congo.

Xenopus laevis bunyoniensis Loveridge
Ruanda Smooth Clawed-Frog

1932. *Xenopus laevis bunyoniensis* Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **45**, p. 114: Bufundi, Lake Bunyoni, Uganda.

Range. Highland lakes of southwest Uganda; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and Belgian Congo.

Xenopus laevis petersii Bocage
Angola Smooth Clawed-Frog

1895. *Xenopus Petersii* Bocage, Herp. Angola Congo, p. 187: Ambaca; Benguela; Caconda; Catumbela; Chimboto; Dondo; Huila; Quibula; Quindumbo and Sao Salvador, Angola.

1927. *Xenopus poweri* Hewitt, Rec. Albany Mus., **3**, p. 413, pl. xxiv, fig. 3: Victoria Falls, Zambezi, Northern Rhodesia.

Range. Southwestern Tanganyika Territory, southwest through Northern Rhodesia to Angola.

Xenopus muelleri (Peters) Müller's Smooth Clawed-Frog

1844. *Dactylethra Muelleri* Peters, Ber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 37: Mozambique (restricted to Tete, Zambezi, by Loveridge).

Range. Southern Sudan (at Gondokoro); Uganda; Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands; Mozambique south to Transvaal (*fide* Mertens); west through Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to Angola; north and west in arid areas to Dahomey (*fide* Chabanaud).

Suborder PROCOELA

Family BUFONIDAE

Genus **BUFO** Laurenti[186]

1758. *Bufo* A. J. Roesel von Rosenhof, Hist. Nat. Ranarum, p. 69, pl. xxiv. Type by present designation: *B. aquaticus* von Rosenhof equals and antedates *B. calamita* Laurenti.

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[186] *Bufo* of von Rosenhof appears to have been ignored as pre-Linnaean and not consistently binomial. *Hylaplesia* Schlegel, 1826 (which antedates Boie, 1827) has been relegated to the synonymy of *Dendrobates* by Davis (1935, Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., **20**, p. 88), whose genus *Cacophryne* (Type: *Hyla borbonica* Tschudi) is a synonym of *Leptophryne* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept. p. 32. Type by original designation: *Bufo cruentatus* Tschudi. *Phryniscus* Wiegmann, 1834, whose type by monotypy is *P. nigricans* Wiegmann = *Atelopus stelzneri* Weyenberg, is also one of the ATELOPODIDAE. *Scutiger* Theobald, 1868, was removed from the synonymy by Boulenger.

1768. *Bufo* Laurenti (part), Syn. Rept., p. 25. Type by tautonomy: *B. vulgaris* Laurenti = *Rana bufo* Linnaeus.

1824. *Oxyrhynchus* Spix, Anim. Spec. Testud. Rana. Brasiliam, p. 49. Type by monotypy: *O. naricus* Spix = *Rana typhonia* Linnaeus.

1828. *Chaunus* Wagler, Isis von Oken, **21**, col. 744. Type by monotypy: *C. marmoratus* Wagler (inc. *C. globulosus* Wagler) both = *Bufo granulosus* Spix.

1838. *Osilophus* "Cuv." Tschudi, Class. Batr. Rept., p. 89. Type by monotypy: "*Osilophus typhonius* Cuv." = *Rana typhonia* Linnaeus.

1843. *Phrynoidis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 32. Type by original designation: *Bufo asper* "Kuhl," i.e. Gravenhorst.

1843. *Phrynomorphus* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 32. Type by original designation: *Bufo leschenaultii* Duméril & Bibron = *Bufo guttatus* Schneider.

1843. *Docidophryne* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 32. Type by original designation: *Bufo agua* Daudin = *Rana marina* Linnaeus.

1843. *Peltophryne* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 32. Type by original designation: *Bufo peltocephalus* Duméril & Bibron, i.e. Tschudi.

1843. *Otolophus* "Cuv." Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 32. Type by original designation: *Bufo margaritifer* Daudin = *Rana typhonia* Linnaeus.

1843. *Eurhina* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 32. Type by original designation: *Bufo proboscideus* Wagler = *Rana typhonia* Linnaeus.

1843. *Chilophryne* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 32. Type by original designation: *Bufo d'orbignyi* Duméril & Bibron.

1843. *Phryne* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 32. Type by original designation: *Bufo vulgaris* Laurenti = *Rana bufo* Linnaeus.

1845. *Anaxyrus* Tschudi, Fauna Peruana, Herp., p. 78. Type by monotypy: *A. melancholicus* Tschudi = *Bufo compactilis* Wiegmann.

1849. *Schismaderma* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., App., p. 28. Type by original designation: *S. lateralis* Smith = *Bufo carens* Smith.

1860. *Adenomus* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 371. Type by monotypy: *A. badioflavus* Cope = *Bufo kelaarti* Günther.

1862. *Rhaebo* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 357. Type by monotypy: *Bufo haematiticus* Cope.

1865. *Epidalea* Cope, Nat. Hist. Review, **5**, p. 102. Type by monotypy: *Bufo calamita* Laurenti.

1868. *Otaspis* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 312. Type by monotypy: *Peltaphryne empusa* Cope.

1868. *Pegaeus* Gistel, in Blicke, Leben Natur. Menschen (Leipzig), p.

161. Type by designation of Mertens:1936: *Rana bufo* Linnaeus.

1870. *Nannophryne* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 401. Type by monotypy: *N. variegata* Günther.

1870. *Ansonia* Stoliczka, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, **39**, p. 152. Type by monotypy: *A. penangensis* Stoliczka.

1876. *Cranopsis* Cope, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, (N.S.) **8**, p. 96. Type by monotypy: *C. fastidiosus* Cope.

1876. *Crepidius* Cope, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, (N.S.) **8**, p. 97. Type by monotypy: *C. epioticus* Cope.

1876. *Ollotis* Cope, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, (N.S.) **8**, p. 98. Type by monotypy: *O. caerulescens* Cope.

1879. *Dromoplectus* Camerano, Atti. R. Acad. Sci. Torino, **14**, p. 882. Type by monotypy: *Bufo anomalus* Günther = *B. compactilis* Wiegmann.

Bufo carens Smith

1848. *Bufo carens* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., pl. lxviii, fig. 1: Interior of South Africa.

1849. *Schismaderma lateralis* A. Smith (new name for *Bufo carens* Smith), Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., App., p. 28.

Range. Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory, south to Natal, northwest through Bechuanaland to the Belgian Congo.

Bufo brauni Nieden Dead-leaf Toad

1910. *Bufo brauni* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 450: Amani, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forests of the Usambara; Magrotto and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Bufo regularis regularis Reuss Egyptian Square-marked Toad

1834. *Bufo regularis* Reuss, Mus. Senckenberg., **1**, p. 80: Egypt.

1841. *Bufo pantherinus* Duméril & Bibron (part)[187] Erpét. Gén. **8**, p. 687: Egypt (A. Lefebvre coll.) by present restriction.

1855. *Bufo mosaica* Seetzen, Reise Syria, Paläst., Aegypt. . . ., **3**, p. 492: Egypt.

1858. *Bufo guineensis* Günther (part), Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus., p. 59: Coast of Guinea (restricted).

1868. *Bufo spinosus* Bocage (not of Daudin:1803), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, p. 845: Benguela, Angola.

1897. *Bufo garmani* Meek, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Zool. Series, **1**, p. 176: "Haili," i.e. Halleh, British Somaliland.

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[187] Sometimes attributed to Boie, but his *pantherinus*, as well as its use by Tschudi (1838), constitute *nomina nuda*.

1932. *Bufo regularis kisoloensis* Loveridge,[188] Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **8**, p. 52: Kisolo, Kigezi district, Uganda.

Range. Except in the northeast (Morocco and Tunisia), present in all African countries from Algeria (Hoggar and Aïr) and Libya (Fezzan) east to Egypt, south through Uganda, Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory, Pemba and Zanzibar Islands, to Natal and the Cape, though in some areas as more or less recognizable races, of which many have been described.

Bufo regularis marakwetensis Roux[189]

1935. *Bufo regularis marakwetensis* Roux, Mission Sci. de l'Omo, **3**, Zool., p. 180: Mount Marakwet at 2500 metres, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony (known only from the two type ♂♂).

Bufo funereus Bocage

1866. *Bufo funereus* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **1**, p. 77: Duque de Braganca, Angola.

1882. *Bufo benguelensis* Boulenger, Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus., pp. 299, 475, pl. xix, fig. 3: Benguela, Angola (restricted).

Range. Uganda, southwest to Angola; northwest to Cameroon and Fernando Po (also Dahomey according to Chabanaud:1916).

Bufo camerunensis camerunensis Parker

1936. *Bufo camerunensis camerunensis* Parker, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 153: Oban, Calabar, Nigeria

Range. Uganda, west to Liberia (but as yet unrecorded from Dahomey and Togo).

Bufo latifrons Boulenger Spiny-flanked Toad

1900. *Bufo latifrons* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 435, pl. xxvii, fig. 1: Benito River, Gabon, French Equatorial Africa.

Range. Kenya Colony;[190] French Congo; French and British Cameroons.

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[188] Revived by Laurent (1952, Herpetologica, **8**, p. 53) as a full species sympatric with *regularis*. After careful reappraisal of the paratypes, together with the large series that led me to synonymize *kisoloensis*, I find Laurent's allegedly differential characters offer no grounds for recognizing *kisoloensis*.

[189] Without topotypical material it is unwise to suggest that this is a recognizable race, a full species, or perhaps a synonym of *regularis* or some allied species.

[190] The inclusion of this species rests on a toad taken on Mount Kinangop between 2600 and 2700 metres, according to Angel (1925, Rept. et Batr., p. 56, in "Voyage de Ch. Alluaud et R. Jeannel en Afrique Orientale (1911-1912). Resultats Scientifiques. Vertebrata" (Paris). At my request Mons. Guibé has kindly re-examined this 85 (not 55) mm. specimen, and states (19.i.1957) that in all respects it agrees with the definition of *latifrons* set forth in Parker's (1936, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 153) key, which should be consulted to avoid confusion with *B. c. camerunensis* Parker.

Bufo steindachnerii Pfeffer

1893. *Bufo Steindachnerii* Pfeffer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., 1892, **10**, p. 103, pl. ii, fig. 8: Kihengo, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Somalia, south through coastal Kenya Colony to Tanganyika Territory.

Bufo vittatus Boulenger

1906. *Bufo vittatus* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 573, fig. 98: Entebbe, Uganda.

Range. Lower Egypt; Uganda and western Tanganyika Territory.

Bufo parkeri Loveridge

1932. *Bufo parkeri* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **72**, p. 382: Mangasini, Usandawi, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory (known only from the type series).

Bufo urunguensis Loveridge

1932. *Bufo urunguensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **72**, p. 383: Kitungulu, Urungu, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory (known only from the type series).

Bufo ushoranus Loveridge

1932. *Bufo ushoranus* Loveridge, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **8**, p. 45: Ulugu, Ushora, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory (known only from the type series).

Bufo lindneri Mertens

1955. *Bufo lindneri* Mertens, Jahrb. Ver. Vaterl. Naturk. Wurttemberg, **110**, p. 48: Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory (known only from the type ♂ and ♀).

Bufo lönnbergi lönnbergi Andersson

1911. *Bufo lönnbergi* Andersson, Svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., **48**, No. 8, p. 35, pl. ii, figs. 4a-b and 6a-b: Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony.

Bufo lönnbergi nairobiensis Loveridge[191]

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[191] On geographical grounds this race is very doubtfully distinct, since it has now been taken on Mount Kinangop and the Mau.

1932. *Bufo lönnbergi nairobiensis* Loveridge, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **8**, p. 48: Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony.

Bufo mocquardi Angel

1924. *Bufo mocquardi* Angel, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **30**, p. 269: Mount Kenya and Mount Kinangop, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony.[192]

Bufo taitanus taitanus Peters[193]

1878. *Bufo taitanus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 208, pl. ii, fig. 8: "Taita," i.e. Teita, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory (Iramba Plateau); Mozambique (Chifumbazi).

Bufo taitanus uzunguensis Loveridge

1932. *Bufo taitanus uzunguensis* Loveridge, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **8**, p. 44: Kigogo, Uzungwe Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uzungwe, Ubena and Poroto Mountains, southern Tanganyika Territory.

Bufo micranotis micranotis Loveridge

1925. *Bufo micranotis* Loveridge, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 770, pl. i, fig. 1: Kilosa, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. (Possibly Coastal Kenya Colony on basis of tadpoles from Diani Beach); Tanganyika Territory.

Bufo micranotis rondoensis Loveridge

1942. *Bufo micranotis rondoensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **91**, p. 387: Nchingidi, Rondo Plateau, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. (Coastal Kenya Colony if Diani Beach tadpoles are referable to this race); Rondo Plateau, Tanganyika Territory: Jangombe Swamp, Zanzibar (in M.C.Z.).

Bufo anotis Boulenger

1907. *Bufo anotis* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **20**, p. 48, pl. iii: Chirinda Forest, southeast Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia.

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[192] The Angola record of Monard (1937) is certainly erroneous. This little toad is quite distinct from *nairobiensis*.

[193] Many species or races of earless toads have been recorded under this name from neighbouring territories, including Songosongo Island, Tanganyika Territory. All such require careful reappraisal before being included in the range. Other races occur in Nyasaland and Mozambique.

Range. Kilwa, Tanganyika Territory and Southern Rhodesia.[194]

Genus **NECTOPHRYNOIDES** Noble

1926. *Nectophrynoides* Noble, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 237, p. 15. Type by original designation: *Nectophryne tornieri* Roux.

Nectophrynoides tornieri (Roux) Usambara Viviparous-Toad

1906. *Nectophryne tornieri* Roux, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **1**, p. 63, pl. ii, fig. 4: Ukami, i.e. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

1910. *Nectophryne werthi* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 439: Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory.[195]

Range. Usambara; Magrotto and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Nectophrynoides vivipara (Tornier) Rungwe Viviparous-Toad

1905. *Pseudophryne vivipara* Tornier, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, **2**, p. 855: Rungwe and Kinga Mountains, Tanganyika Territory (restricted).[195]

Range. Uluguru; Uzungwe; Ukinga; Rungwe and Poroto Mountains. Tanganyika Territory.

Suborder DIPLASIOCOELA

Family RHACOPHORIDAE[196]

Genus **CHIROMANTIS** Peters

1855. *Chiromantis* Peters, Arch. Naturg., **21**, Abt. 1, p. 56. Type by monotypy: *C. xerampelina* Peters.

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[194] My early (1925) record of the occurrence of this species in western Tanganyika Territory was based on misidentified *vittatus* (Bukoba) or the subsequently described *ushoranus* (Ushora).

[195] Dar es Salaam is rejected pending confirmation. It may be observed that both *werthi* and some of the cotypes of *vivipara* were allegedly collected in Dar es Salaam by Werth. Werth was a chemist who had a shop in Dar es Salaam. Possibly, like other residents at the coast, he may have spent a vacation at one or other of the mission stations in the nearby Uluguru Mountains where both species occur — and failed to label his specimens. Alternatively some of these arboreal toads may have been brought to Dar es Salaam in clumps of bamboos for planting in the Botanical Gardens. That they would survive is unlikely.

[196] Includes POLYPEDATIDAE. Though included families are predominantly diplasiocoelous, occasional members of the RHACOPHORIDAE and MICROHYLIDAE have procoelous vertebrae. Formerly the four African families of this check list were grouped together as FIRMISTERNIA, but even that arrangement had its arciferal exceptions.
Laurent (1951, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **45**, p. 120) suggests a new grouping in which he would remove *Hyperolius* to a new family, the HYPEROLIIDAE, and with it place such ranid genera as *Astylosternus*, *Arthroleptis*, *Hemisus*, etc.

Chiromantis rufescens (Günther)

Western Foam-nest Tree-Frog

1868. *Polypedates rufescens* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 486: West Africa.

1875. *Chiromantis guineensis* Buchholz & Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 203, pl. i, fig. 1: Victoria, British Cameroon.

Range. Uganda,[197] west through the Belgian Congo to Nigeria.

Chiromantis xerampelina Peters

Southeastern Foam-nest Tree-Frog

1854. *Chiromantis xerampelina* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 627: Sena and Tete, Mozambique.

1920. *Chiromantis umbelluzianus* Ferreira, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa (2), **8**, p. 205, pls. i-ii: Umbelluzi Bridge, Lourenço Marques district, Mozambique.

Range. Coastal Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Island, south through Mozambique, Nyasaland and the Rhodesias to Zululand, Natal.

Chiromantis petersii kelleri Boettger

Northern Foam-nest Tree-Frog

1893. *Chiromantis kelleri* Boettger, Zool. Anz., **16**, p. 131: Lake steppe near Laku, and ''Abdallah,'' i.e. Abdulla country north of Webi Valley, Ethiopia.

1900. *Chiromantis kachowskii* Nikolsky, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, **5**, p. 246: Ferad, Ethiopia.

1916. *Hylambates enantiodactylus* Calabresi, Monit. Zool. Ital. (Firenze), **27**, p. 36, pl. ii, fig. 2: Bardera, Somalia.

1929. *Chiromantis macrops* Ahl, Zool. Anz., **80**, p. 29: Ganda Ali, ''Annia'' i.e. Ennia Galla, Ethiopia.

Range. Ethiopia and British Somaliland south through Somalia to northern Kenya Colony.

Chiromantis petersii petersii Boulenger

Central Foam-nest Tree-Frog

1882. *Chiromantis petersii* Boulenger, Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus., p. 93, pl. x, figs. 1-1a: ''Interior of East Africa,'' i.e. Mpwapwa, Ugogo, Tanganyika Territory.

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[197] The only Uganda record is that of Loveridge (1942) for a nest taken in Budongo Forest, northwestern Uganda. In 1902 Boulenger listed *xerampelina* from Uganda (apparently without supporting material), but it is far removed from the range of that species.

1929. *Chiromantis albescens* Ahl, Zool. Anz., **80**, p. 30: Pokomoni, (opposite Lamu Island), Kenya Colony.

1929. *Chiromantis fasciatus* Ahl, Zool. Anz., **80**, p. 31: Teita, Kenya Colony; also Ikoma, Tanganyika Territory.

1930. *Chiromantis pygmaeus* Ahl, Zool. Anz., **88**, p. 219: Kibwezi, Kenya Colony.

1931. *Chiromantis pictus* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 213: Kilimatinde, Tanganyika Territory.

1931. *Chiromantis rugosus* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 215: "Langenburg," i.e. Manda, Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Kenya Colony (south of the equator), southwest to central Tanganyika Territory.[198]

Genus **LEPTOPELIS** Günther

1858. *Leptopelis* Günther, Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus., p. 89. Type by monotypy: *Hyla aubryi* A. Duméril.

1924. *Pseudocassina* Ahl, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **11**, p. 8. Type by monotypy: *P. ocellata* Ahl (not *Hylambates ocellatus* Mocquard) as it includes *P. rugosa* Ahl (*fide* Ahl).

1941. *Elaphromantis* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **35**, p. 98. Type by original designations: *Hylambates notatus* Peters.

1941. *Heteropelis* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **35**, p. 99. Type by original designation: *Leptopelis parkeri* Barbour & Loveridge.

1941. *Taphriomantis* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **35**, p. 101. Type by original designation: *Cystignathus bocagii* Günther.

1950. *Cryptothylax* Laurent & Combaz, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **43**, p. 276. Type by monotypy: *Hylambates greshoffi* Schilthuis.

Leptopelis gramineus (Boulenger)[199]

1898. *Megalixalus gramineus* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova (2) **18**, p. 721, pl. x, fig. 2: Between Badditu and Dime, Somalia.

[198] It might be pointed out that Kenya is included solely on the basis of the types of *albescens, fasciatus* and *pygmaeus*. Much of Ahl's material was subadult and it was on the descriptions that I synonymized them with *petersii* in 1933 (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **74**, p. 390). When the opportunity occurs to examine the Pokomoni type it should be compared with *C. p. kelleri;* also with *xerampelina* which I obtained in series at nearby Witu. The Ikoma *fasciatus* is certainly *p. petersii,* but the Teita specimen was apparently referred to *xerampelina* by an earlier worker. Teita and nearby Kibwezi are faunistically similar, so *pygmaeus* is likely to be specifically identical with the Teita frog.

[199] Admitted to this list on the somewhat slender evidence of four tadpoles from Domorso waterhole near Moyale, recorded by Scortecci in 1940. In the same paper he records four juveniles from Javello Plain near Agheremariani. The only other Ethiopian record is that of Parker (1930) for Wonrambouechi.

Range. Ethiopia and Somalia, south to northern Kenya Colony.

Leptopelis bocagii (Günther)

1864. *Cystignathus bocagii* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 481, pl. xxxiii, fig. 2: Duquė de Braganca, Angola.

1893. *Hylambates angolensis* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, (2) **3**, p. 119: Caconda, Angola.

1893. *Hylambates cynnamomeus* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, (2) **3**, p. 120: Quilengues, Angola.

1904. *Hylambates bocagei* var. *leucopunctata* Ferreira, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, (2) **7**, p. 113: Gumba, Angola.

1937. *Leptopelis bocagei haasi* Mertens, Abhand. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges., No. 435, p. 21, fig. 2: Nsombo, Lake Bangweulu, Northern Rhodesia.

Range. Kenya Colony (from Northern Uaso Nyiro), south through Tanganyika Territory to Nyasaland, west through Northern Rhodesia to Southwest Africa, north through Angola to the Belgian Congo.

Leptopelis anchietae (Bocage)

1873. *Hylambates anchietae* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **4**, p. 226: Mossamedes, Angola.

1895. *Hylambates marginatus* Bocage, Herp. Angola Congo, p. 178: Quisange, Benguela, Angola.

1930. *Hylambates brevipalmatus* Ahl, Zool. Anz., **87**, p. 228: Unyika, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Southwestern Tanganyika Territory,[200] west to Angola, north through Belgian Congo to the Bamenda District of French Cameroon.

Leptopelis argenteus (Pfeffer)[201]

1893. *Hylambates argenteus* Pfeffer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., 1892, **10**, p. 100, pl. ii, fig. 3: Marsh south of Bagamoyo, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Coastal (Bagamoyo to Ruponda) Tanganyika Territory.

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[200] Known only from a single record from the southwest (Ahl's type of *brevipalmatus*) for the frogs assigned to *anchietae* by Tornier (1896) were made paratypes of *signifer* by Ahl = *vermiculatus* (Boulenger).

[201] Erroneously referred to the synonymy of *Hylambates maculatus* by me (1930, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 24).

Leptopelis concolor Ahl[202]

1929. *Leptopelis concolor* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 129: "Wito," i.e. Witu, Kenya Colony.

Range. Coastal Kenya Colony, south to Mikindani, Tanganyika Territory.

Leptopelis flavomaculatus (Günther)[203]

1864. *Hyperolius flavomaculatus* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 310, pl. xxvii, fig. 1: Rovuma Bay, Tanganyika Territory.

1897. *Hylambates johnstoni* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 801, 803, pl. xlvi, fig. 4: Kondowe to Karonga, Nyasaland (restricted).

Range. Kenya Colony (Ngatana), south through Tanganyika Territory to Mozambique, west through Nyasaland to Southern Rhodesia; also eastern Belgian Congo.

Leptopelis aubryi (Duméril)

1854. *Hyla punctata* Hallowell (not of Schneider:1799), Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 193: near Gabon River, French Congo.

1856. *Hyla aubryi* A. Duméril, Revue Mag. Zool., (2) **8**, p. 561: Gabon, French Congo.

1929. *Leptopelis barbouri* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 119: Mount Lutindi, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.[204]

Range. Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi, west to Angola, north to Cameroon, west (with gaps) to French Guinea.

Leptopelis notatus christyi (Boulenger)

1906. *Hylambates cubito-albus* Boulenger (part), Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **17**, p. 323: only the juvenile cotypes from Lake Albert, Bunyoro, Uganda.[205]

1912. *Hylambates christyi* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **12**, p. 556: Mabira Forest, "Chagwe," i.e. Kyagwe, Uganda.

1929. *Leptopelis budduensis* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 119: Northwest Buddu Forest, "Deutsch-Ost-Afrika," i.e. Uganda.

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[202] The Mombasa record of *natalensis* (Smith) by Peters (1869) is probably referable to *concolor*, the two species being superficially very alike.

[203] Based on a juvenile, while the synonym was described from an adult; it serves to emphasize the striking age variation presented by members of this genus.

[204] The types (M.C.Z. 13561-71), which neither I nor others who have examined them can distinguish from Cameroon *aubryi* except in size, were never seen by Ahl who had no representatives of the "species."

[205] The name *cubito-albus* should be restricted to the cotypes from Zima, Cameroon.

Range. Virgin forests of Uganda.

Leptopelis vermiculatus (Boulenger)[206]

1909. *Hylambates vermiculatus* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) **4**, p. 497: Amani, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.
1929. *Leptopelis signifer* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 216: Derema, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forests of the Usambara, Magrotto and Rungwe Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Leptopelis karissimbensis Ahl

1929. *Leptopelis karissimbensis* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 195: Mtulia Gama, Mt. Karisimbi, Belgian Ruanda.
1929. *Leptopelis kivuensis* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 206: Kisenyi, Lake Kivu, Belgian Ruanda.
1929. *Leptopelis graueri* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 213: 70 km. west of south end of Lake Edward, Belgian Congo.
1929. *Leptopelis rugegensis* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 218: Rugege Forest, Belgian Ruanda.

Range. Virgin forests of southwest Uganda; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Congo.

Leptopelis parkeri Barbour & Loveridge[207]

1928. *Leptopelis parkeri* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 236, pl. iv, figs. 9-10: Vituri, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.
1929. *Leptopelis martiensseni* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 219: ? Amani or Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forests of Usambara and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Leptopelis uluguruensis Barbour & Loveridge

1928. *Leptopelis uluguruensis* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 235, pl. iii, fig. 3: Nyange, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.
1929. *Leptopelis amaniensis* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 197: Amani, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.
1929. *Leptopelis usambarae* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 205: Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.
1929. *Leptopelis tanganus* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 221: Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

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[206] The numerous specimens from Usambara localities listed as *rufus* Reichenow by Nieden (1915) are referable to *vermiculatus*.

[207] Some early and one recent record of *rufus* Reichenow are referable to this species.

1929. *Leptopelis grandiceps* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 207: Amani, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forests of Usambara and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Genus **HYLAMBATES** Duméril

1858. *Hylambates* A. Duméril, Ann. Sci. Nat., (3) **19**, p. 162. Type by monotypy: *H. maculatus* A. Duméril.

1950. *Phlyctimantis* Laurent & Combaz, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **43**, p. 274: Type by original designation: *Hylambates leonardi* Boulenger.

Hylambates maculatus Duméril Red-blotched Black Frog

1853. *Hylambates maculatus* A. Duméril, Ann. Sci. Nat., (3) **19**, p. 165, pl. vii, figs. 1-1b and 4: Zanzibar Island.

1944. *Kassina poweri* Hoffman, Soölog. Navors. Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, **1**, p. 169, figs. 1-3: St. Lucia, Estuary, Zululand.

Range. Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar Island; Mozambique and Nyasaland; Zululand, Natal.

Hylambates verrucosus Boulenger

1912. *Hylambates verrucosus* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) **10**, p. 141: Mabira Forest, "Chagwe," i.e. Kyagwe, Uganda.

Range. Uganda and eastern Belgian Congo (*fide* Noble; also Witte).

Genus **KASSINA** Girard[208]

1853. *Kassina* Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 421. Type by monotypy: *Cystignathus senegalensis* Duméril & Bibron.

1864. *Cassina* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 182. Emendation for *Kassina* Girard.

1907. *Paracassina* Peracca, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Univ. Torino, **22**, No. 553, p. 3. Type by misidentification: *Cystignathus senegalensis* Duméril & Bibron.[209]

1924. ?*Tornierella* Ahl, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **11**, p. 10. Type by subsequent designation of Ahl:1926: *T. pulchra* Ahl = ?

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[208] This genus, so frequently redescribed on the basis of juveniles or adults in which the vomerine teeth are absent, is much in need of a comprehensive revision.

[209] The description of *Paracassina* was based on two frogs (*senegalensis*) from Toro, Uganda, which Peracca had misidentified as *Cassina obscura* Boulenger. Consequently, as pointed out by Parker (1930, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 31), *Paracassina* cannot be referred to the synonymy of *Mocquardia* Ahl (new name for *Rothschildia* Mocquard, preoccupied by *Rothschildia* Grote:1896).

1937. *Cassiniopsis* Monard, Bull. Soc. Neuchatel. Sci. Nat., **57**, pp. 13, 41. Type by original designation: *C. kuvangensis* Monard.
1939. *Semnodactylus* Hoffman, Soölog. Navors. Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, **1**, p. 89. Type by monotypy: *S. thabanchuensis* Hoffman.
1940. *Kassinula* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **33**, p. 313. Type by original designation: *K. wittei* Laurent = *Cystignathus senegalensis* Duméril & Bibron (juv.).

Kassina senegalensis (Duméril & Bibron)[210]

1841. *Cystignathus Senegalensis* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **8**, p. 418: Galam Lakes, Senegal.
1854. *Cystignathus argyreivittis* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 626: Cabaceira, Mozambique.
1917. *Megalixalus maculosus* Sternfeld, Wiss. Ergebn. Zweiter Deutsch. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1910-1911, **1**, p. 501: Duma, Ubangi, French Equatorial Africa.[211]
1930. *Kassina deserticola* Ahl, Zool. Anz., **88**, p. 280: Windhuk, Southwest Africa.
1930. *Kassina modesta* Ahl, Zool. Anz., **88**, p. 281; Marianhill, Natal.
1933. *Cassina angeli* Witte, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **23**, p. 172: Lukafu, Kundelungu, Belgian Congo.[212]
1940. *Kassinula wittei* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **33**, p. 314, figs. 1b and 2 (based on juveniles of from 12.5 to 14 mm.): Kansenia, Belgian Congo.
1942. *Kassina senegalensis ovamboensis* Hoffman, Soölog. Navors. Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, **1**, pp. 150, 155, figs. 26-27: Ovamboland, Southwest Africa.

Range. Sudan, east to Ethiopia (and possibly British Somaliland), south through Uganda, Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Natal, west to Cape Province, north to the Cameroons, west (with some gaps) to Senegal.

Genus **AFRIXALUS** Laurent[213]

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[210] Dr. V. FitzSimons informs me (22.x.56) that he regards *Cassina s. intermedia* Werner (1898) as a synonym of *wealii* Boulenger; while *K. poweri* Hoffman (1944) was based on a specimen of *Hylambates maculatus*.

[211] Dr. R. Mertens has found the type of *maculosus* to be a juvenile *senegalensis*.

[212] Dr. R. Laurent recently (1954) revived *angeli* (which I synonymized in 1936) as a subspecies, but on grounds that appear unlikely to stand the test of a thorough, continent-wide study of this group. Such a revisionary examination may well result in additions to the foregoing synonymy.

[213] Originally proposed as a subgenus without designation of type. Whether there is sufficient justification for the separation by Laurent of *Acanthixalus* (for *spinosus* Buchholz & Peters) or *Heterixalus* (for Malagasy members formerly assigned to *Megalixalus*) remains to be seen. *Megalixalus* is certainly monotypic with *seychellensis* as the only species.

1944. *Afrixalus* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **38**, p. 113. Type by present designation: *Megalixalus fornasinii congicus* Laurent = *Hyperolius dorsalis* Peters.

Afrixalus fornasini fornasini (Bianconi)
Mozambique Banana-Frog

1849.[214] *Euchnemis Fornasini* Bianconi, Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., (2) **10**, 1848, p. 107, pl. v, fig. 1; also 1850, Spec. Zool. Mozamb., Rept., p. 23, pl. v, fig. 1: Mozambique.

1854. *Hyperolius bivittatus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 627: Boror, Mozambique.

1862. *Hyperolius spinifrons* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 342: Umvoti, Natal.

1913. *Megalixalus fornasinii* var. *unicolor* Boettger, in Voeltzkow, Reise in Ostafrika, **3**, p. 349: Pemba Island, Zanzibar.

1920. *Megalixalus loveridgii* Procter, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 418, fig. 4: Morogoro, Tanganyika Territory.

1930. *Megalixalus dorsimaculatus* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 92: Magrotto, near Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Coastal Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia Islands; Mozambique; Natal and extreme eastern Cape Province (unless *spinifrons* proves to be a recognizable race).

Afrixalus fornasini dorsalis (Peters) Cameroon Banana-Frog

1875. *Hyperolius dorsalis* (Schlegel) Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 206, pl. i, fig. 2: Boutry, Ashanti, Gold Coast, and Victoria, British Cameroon.

1889. *Megalixalus schneideri* Boettger, Ber. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges., p. 276: Bonamandune (King Bell Dorf), Cameroon.

1941. *Megalixalus fornasinii congicus* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **35**, p. 120, fig. 1: Buta, Uele, Belgian Congo.

1951. *Afrixalus dorsalis regularis* Laurent, Ann. Soc. Roy. Zool. Belgique, **82**, p. 25, fig. 1: Lambarené, Ogooué River, French Congo.

Range. Uganda, west through Belgian Congo to French Guinea.

Afrixalus fulvovittatus leptosomus (Peters)[215]

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[214] April, 1849, according to Sherborn, but Bianconi (1859, Mem. Accad. Sci. Bologna, **10**, p. 498) claims the name (with a single *i* ending) was first published on 4.ii.1847!

[215] In earlier times there was much confusion regarding these frogs; both names were freely applied to specimens from the eastern seaboard which were, in reality, *A. b. brachycnemis* Boulenger. The only places in East Africa where I have encountered *leptosomus* is at Kaimosi, K. C., and Ujiji, T. T. The latter were recorded by me as *brachycnemis*, and I am indebted to Dr. Laurent for examining them and pointing out that they are actually juvenile *leptosomus*.

1877. *Hyperolius leptosomus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 619, pl. —, fig. 5: Chinchoxo, Cabinda.

1931. *Hyperolius brevipalmatus* Ahl, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, p. 25: Sangmelima, French Cameroon.

1941. *Megalixalus leptosomus upembae* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **35**, p. 125, fig. 3: Nyonga, Lake Upemba, Belgian Congo.

Range. Sudan; Uganda; western Kenya Colony; western Tanganyika Territory, west to Angola, north to the Cameroons, and possibly Dahomey (*fide* Laurent).[216]

Afrixalus brachycnemis brachycnemis (Boulenger)[217]

Short-limbed Banana-Frog

1896. *Megalixalus brachycnemis* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **17**, p. 403, pl. xvii, fig. 2: Chiradzulu, Nyasaland.

1931. *Hyperolius pygmaeus* Ahl, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, p. 22: Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

1931. *Hyperolius multifasciatus* Ahl, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, p. 24: Rungwe, Tanganyika Territory.

1931. *Hyperolius ipianae* Ahl, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, p. 43: Ipiana, Tanganyika Territory.

1931. *Hyperolius unicolor* Ahl, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, p. 122: Ipiana, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Eastern Kenya Colony; eastern Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands; Mozambique; Nyasaland.

Afrixalus uluguruensis (Barbour & Loveridge)

Montane Banana-Frog

1928. *Megalixalus uluguruensis* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 231, pl. iii, fig. 2: Vituri, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forests of Usambara; Magrotto and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

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[216] *A. f. fulvovittatus* (Cope), inc. *vittiger* Peters, ranges from northern Nigeria west to Senegal.

[217] Many early East African records of "*fulvovittatus*" and "*leptosomus*" refer to this species. Trinomials are used on account of the western *A. b. wiedholzi* (Mertens:1938), of which *Megalixalus schoutedeni* Laurent is a synonym. As the range of typical *brachycnemis* is largely confined to the coastal region inland to Lake Nyasa, I (1953) was probably wrong in synonymizing the slightly larger *A. b. orophilus* Laurent from the Central African highlands.

Genus **HYPEROLIUS** Rapp[218]

1842. *Hyperolius* Rapp, Arch. Naturg., **8**, Abt. 1, p. 289. Type by monotypy: *H. marmoratus* Rapp.

1864. *Rappia* Günther, Zool. Rec., **1**, p. 130. New name for *Hyperolius* Rapp, thought to be preoccupied by *Uperolia* Gray.

A. Species represented in the Museum of Comparative Zoology by material (often types, paratypes or topotypes) from those countries indicated by an asterisk (*) in **Range.**

Hyperolius viridiflavus viridiflavus (Duméril & Bibron)

1841. *Euonemis viridiflavus* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **8**, p. 528: Ethiopia.

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[218] This, to me the most perplexing of all African genera, is still the least understood and most unsatisfactory. In 1931 *Hyperolius* was reviewed by Ernst Ahl, who described 98 additional species, many of which were composites of distinct forms having somewhat similar patterns. Ahl failed to realize that the juvenile livery of many "species" or races is indistinguishable, though differing markedly from that of their respective subadults, which again may be totally unlike the mature frogs. The males of the latter sometimes have *entirely* different markings from those of their own females.

In 1931 Ahl published two voluminous papers, that in Das Tierreich (No. 55, Amphibia Anura, III, xvi + 477 pp.) bears the date "March 1931," and, having figures of the numerous species, is the more useful. The other (Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17**, pp. 1-132), presumably intended to appear first for it carries the abbreviation "spec. nov." after each of the new names, is dated "1 April 1931." From it one can obtain type localities and get an idea of what paratypic material (in many instances mistakenly called "cotypen") was at the author's disposal. The seemingly meticulous, and extremely detailed descriptions actually do not cover the variations of Ahl's available material; often they are flagrantly careless and misleading. It is but fair to warn workers that the keys in Das Tierreich are worse than useless, being based on characters of a trivial or variable nature common to a host of forms that differ solely in their striking color patterns. When Ahl's series of "cotypen" was adequate, a selection of them was obtained in 1932 by exchange for the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The availability of this material made it possible for me to synonymize almost 50 of Ahl's alleged species; Laurent has similarly dealt with some others. We have not always agreed; in some instances, no doubt, because of the composite nature of Ahl's "species," its faded condition, or other cogent reasons.

Laurent, who has done more work on this genus than anyone, has himself proposed at least 60 new *Hyperolius*. Following a decade of bewildering nomenclatorial changes in which species were synonymized or revived as racial entities of this or that form, which in turn was liable to be demoted to subspecific rank of something else, Laurent (1951) endeavored to bring order out of chaos by assigning many of these names to subspecific status of much earlier forms like *marmoratus*, *viridiflavus*, etc. In preparing this check list I hoped to follow Laurent in this laudable effort, but encountered so many geographical difficulties that — in the interests of stability — it seemed advisable to adhere to binomials except where I have previously used trinomials.

Departing from the format used elsewhere in this check list, I have divided these sedge- or tree-frogs into two groups. The first (*A*) contains those species or subspecies represented by material in the Museum of Comparative Zoology **(indicated by an asterisk*)** that, as of today, do not seem capable of further synonymization. The **ranges** given have usually been restricted to the country of origin of the type series and its synonyms, together with those countries from which I have, or have seen, material whose identifications I have been able to verify. From what I have said, I hope it will be clear to enthusiastic local amateurs that ranges should not be extended by the inclusion of early extraterritorial records of the same "species," even though identified by a competent herpetologist of the period. Such book work merely perpetuates confusion.

To the second group (*B*, see p. 334) are assigned those "species," usually known only from a single holotype, that I have not seen. In some instances it is possible that the species in question may not even be referable to *Hyperolius*, whose horizontal pupil is the only external character differentiating it from *Afrixalus* — whose pupil is vertical.

Range. Ethiopia, south to Bannissa, Northern Frontier Province, *Kenya Colony.

Hyperolius pachyderma Werner[219]

1908. *Rappia pachyderma* Werner, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 1907, **116**, Abt. 1, p. 1403: Gondokoro, Sudan.

1921. *Rappia burgeoni* Witte, Revue Zool. Afr., **9**, p. 19, pl. v, figs. 2-2b: ''Madyu, Uele'' = Gangula Madi on Uele River, midway between Bambili and Niangara, Belgian Congo.

1925. *Rappia Rossii* Calabresi, Atti. Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. (Milano), **64**, p. 121, fig. —: Upper Uele region, Belgian Congo.

1931. *Hyperolius phrynoderma* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 344, fig. 218: No locality, but collected by Deutsche Zentral-Afrika Expedition.

1931. *Hyperolius oculatus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 377, fig. 252: Balaibo, banks of Duki River, Belgian Congo.

Range. *Sudan; *Uganda; *Kenya Colony; *Belgian Congo.

Hyperolius picturatus Peters[220]

1875. *Hyperolius picturatus* ''Schlegel'' Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 206, pl. ii, fig. 2: Boutry, Ashanti, Gold Coast.

1875. *Hyperolius nitidulus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 209, pl. iii, fig. 4: Yoruba, Lagos, Nigeria.

Range. *Western Kenya Colony; *Uganda; *Belgian Congo; *French Congo; Sao Thomé; *French Cameroon; Togoland; Gold Coast; *Ivory Coast! *Liberia; *Sierra Leone.

Hyperolius marginatus Peters

1854. *Hyperolius marginatus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 627: Maçanga, Mozambique.

1931. *Hyperolius pictus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 301, fig. 176: Crater Lake, Ngosi Volcano, Tanganyika Territory.

1931. *Hyperolius ngoriensis* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 324, fig. 198: Crater Lake, Ngosi Volcano, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Montane marshes of southern *Tanganyika Territory; Mozambique and Nyika Plateau, northern *Nyasaland.

Hyperolius goetzei Ahl

1931. *Hyperolius goetzei* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 413, fig. 286: Uhehe, Tanganyika Territory.

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[219] With respect to the first two names (*Rappia pachyderma* was based on a juvenile of generalized appearance), I have followed Laurent (1951) who regards *pachyderma* as a race of *viridiflavus*. Hitherto I have referred to this frog as *rossii*.

[220] The alleged example from Pemba Island, reported by Boettger (1913), on being re-examined by Mertens (1940) was found to be a juvenile *Afrixalus f. fornasini*.

Range. Uplands of *Kenya Colony and *Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius discodactylus Ahl

1931. *Hyperolius discodactylus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 363, fig. 239: Rugege Forest, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi, and west of Lake Edward, Belgian Congo.

1931. *Hyperolius alticola* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 379, fig. 255: at 1800 metres, Ruwenzori Mountains, Belgian Congo.

Range. *Ruwenzori Mountains, Uganda; *Belgian Congo.

Hyperolius montanus (Angel)

1924. *Rappia montana* Angel, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **30**, p. 269: Mount Kinangop, Aberdare Mountains, Kenya Colony.

Range. Montane marshes of Mts. Kinangop and Kenya, *Kenya Colony.

Hyperolius pantherinus (Steindachner)

1891. *Megalixalus pantherinus* Steindachner, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **28**, p. 142: Laikipia, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony (known only from the holotype: photo in M.C.Z.).

Hyperolius bayoni (Boulenger)[221]

1911. *Rappia bayoni* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (3) **5**, p. 168: Bulolo; Busu; Entebbe; Jinja; Kabulamuliro; and Mbale, Uganda.

1931. *Hyperolius stuhmanni* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 395, fig. 271: Vitchumbi, south end of Lake Edward, Belgian Congo.

1940. *Hyperolius ornatus* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **34**, p. 4: Rutshuru, Belgian Congo.

Range. *Uganda, southwest to Belgian Ruanda-Urundi (also reported from Mozambique by Parker in 1931).

Hyperolius kivuensis Ahl[222]

1931. *Hyperolius kivuensis* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 280, fig. 151 (34 mm. ♀, Kandt coll.): Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo.

1931. *Hyperolius kwidjwiensis* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 296, fig. 172 (32 mm. ♂, Schubotz coll.): "Kwidjwi," i.e. Idjwi Island,

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[221] A ♀ frog (M.C.Z. 10287) from the Uganda shore of Lake Edward differs slightly from a topotype *stuhlmanni* (M.C.Z. 28126).

[222] In 1951 Laurent regarded *kwidjwiensis* (with which he would include *kandti*) as distinct. He would transfer *koehi* to the synonymy of *schubotzi* Ahl (in whose synonymy I place the 37 mm. *macrodactylus*). The series of frogs from Nyamkolo, Lake Tanganyika, N. Rhodesia which in 1930 I referred to *rhodoscelis* in error, appear to be indistinguishable from Kivu frogs.

Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo.

1931. *Hyperolius kandti* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 327 (33 mm. ♂, Kandt coll.): Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo.

1931. *Hyperolius koehli* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 405 (33 mm. ♂, Koehl coll.): Kisenyi, Lake Kivu, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

Range. *Southwest Uganda; *western Tanganyika Territory; *Northern Rhodesia; *eastern Belgian Congo; *Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

Hyperolius variabilis Ahl[223]

1931. *Hyperolius variabilis* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 297, fig. 173: restricted to Bukoba, Tanganyika Territory.

1931. *Hyperolius wettsteini* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 343, fig. 217: Bukoba, Tanganyika Territory.

1931. *Hyperolius mohasicus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 360, fig. 236: Lake Mohasi, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

1931. *Hyperolius monticola* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 376, fig. 251: "Niansa," i.e. Nyanza, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

1931. *Hyperolius irregularis* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 396, fig. 272: Lake Mohasi, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

Range. Montane meadows of southwest *Uganda; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and adjacent *Belgian Congo.

Hyperolius latifrons Ahl[224]

1931. *Hyperolius latifrons* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 335, fig. 208: Bamboo forest at 2400 metres, near Mheabu Gahama village. Mount Karisimbi, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

1931. *Hyperolius karissimbiensis* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 348, fig. 223: Bamboo forest at 2400 metres, near Mheabu Gahama village, Mount Karisimbi, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

Range. *Western Tanganyika Territory; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and *Belgian Congo.

Hyperolius multicolor Ahl[225]

1931. *Hyperolius multicolor* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 367, fig. 243: Bamboo forest at 2400 metres, near Mheabu Gahama village,

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[223] Considered a race of *viridiflavus* by Laurent (1951) who would add *punctatissimus* Ahl and *flavoguttatus* (part) to the above synonymy. While Ahl's material was often composite I scarcely think it warrants such action; however, *wettsteini* and *monticola* are added *fide* Laurent.

[224] Both *latifrons* and *karissimbiensis* were based on juveniles of 21 and 23 mm. respectively. Laurent (1951) regards *karissimbiensis* as a distinct race of *viridiflavus* to which he would add *multicolor* Ahl.

[225] Our cotype and series of *multicolor* from Lake Bunyoni (with whose identification Laurent concurs) do not support its synonymization with *"karissimbiensis."*

Mount Karisimbi, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

Range. Montane meadows of southwest *Uganda; *Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and adjacent Belgian Congo.

Hyperolius bitaeniatus Ahl[226]

1931. *Hyperolius bitaeniatus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 322, fig. 196: Ukonde-Unyika, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Southwestern Tanganyika Territory and nearby *Northern Rhodesia.

Hyperolius fuelleborni Ahl[227]

1931. *Hyperolius fuelleborni* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 349, fig. 224: ''Langenburg,'' i.e. Manda, Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Region around northern end of Lake Nyasa, southwest *Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius mariae Barbour & Loveridge[228]

1928. *Hyperolius mariae* Barbour & Loveridge Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 217, pl. iii, fig. 1: Derema, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

1931. *Hyperolius melanophthalmus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 341, fig. 215: Zanzibar.

1931. *Hyperolius renschi* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 397: Zanzibar.

Range. Coastal *Tanganyika Territory and *Zanzibar Island.[229]

Hyperolius flavoguttatus Ahl[230]

1931. *Hyperolius flavoguttatus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 369, fig. 245: Bukoba, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. *Kenya Colony and *Tanganyika Territory.

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[226] At one time (1943) Laurent thought *bitaeniatus* might be a synonym of *rhodoscelis* Boulenger (with which he correctly synonymizes *undulatus* Boulenger). A comparison of our *undulatus* cotype with our cotype of *bitaeniatus* convinces me they are distinct. We have also a good series of quite typical *bitaeniatus* from Abercorn. More recently (1951) Laurent has, mistakenly I think, referred *bitaeniatus* to the synonymy of *H. mariae* Barbour & Loveridge.

[227] Laurent (1951) refers *fuelleborni* to the synonymy of *nyassae* Ahl. We have cotypes of both and I cannot agree; to my thinking *"nyassae"* is a synonym of *rhodoscelis* (Boulenger).

[228] Laurent (1951) adds *noblei* Ahl to the synonymy; I adhere to my (1936) alignment of it with *puncticulatus* (Pfeffer).

[229] My earlier record from Lake Nyasa was based on a misidentified *fuelleborni*.

[230] All that the Museum of Comparative Zoology has is a bleached cotype from Bukoba; a correctly colored topotype from Mount Kenya, and a frog from Mount Mbololo somewhat doubtfully attributable to *flavoguttatus*. These do not suggest that Laurent is correct in synonymizing *flavoguttatus* with *variabilis* Ahl.

Hyperolius udjidjiensis Ahl[231]

1931. *Hyperolius udjidjiensis* Ahl (part), Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 370, fig. 246: restricted to Ujiji, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. *Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius striolatus Peters[232]

1882. *Hyperolius striolatus* Peters, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 9: "Taita," i.e. Teita, Kenya Colony.

1902. *Rappia ferniquei* Mocquard, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **8**, p. 407: Athi River, Kenya Colony.

1931. *Hyperolius caeruleopunctatus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 350, fig. 225: Nairobi and Kibwezi, Kenya Colony.

1931. *Hyperolius pulchromarmoratus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 367, fig. 242: "British East Africa" (Hübner of Kibwezi).

1931. *Hyperolius udjidjiensis* Ahl (part), Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 370, fig. 246 (only the paratypes from Kibwezi, Kenya Colony).

1931. *Hyperolius scheffleri* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 387: Kibwezi, Kenya Colony.

Range. *Kenya Colony.

Hyperolius rhodoscelis (Boulenger)

1901. *Rappia rhodoscelis* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Congo, (1) **2**, fasc. 1, p. 3, pl. ii, figs. 1-1a: Pweto, Lake Mweru, Belgian Congo.

1901. *Rappia undulata* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Congo, (1) **2**, fasc. 1, p. 4, pl. ii, fig. 2: Pweto and Lofoi, Lake Mweru, Belgian Congo.

1902. *Rappia symetrica* Mocquard, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris) **8**, p. 408: Athi River, Kenya Colony.

1920. *Rappia platyrhinus* Procter, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 416, fig. 3: Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

1931. *Hyperolius asper* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 310: Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

1931. ?*Hyperolius breviceps* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 316, fig. 190 (at least the paratypes from Eldama Ravine, Kenya Colony, are *rhodoscelis*): "Tschimbo" = Chimbo, Mozambique.

1931. *Hyperolius nyassae* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 339, fig. 213: "Langenburg," i.e. Manda, Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. ? *Southern Sudan; *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; ? Mozambique; ? *Angola; southern *Belgian Congo.

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[231] From Ujiji we have a topotype series consisting of a ♂ and five ♀♀ that I collected in 1939. I regard them as distinct from *striolatus* with which species Laurent (1951) would synonymize *udjidjiensis* (part). It seems questionable whether Ahl's cotype from Kibwezi is conspecific.

[232] To the synonymy of *striolatus*, Laurent would add *symetrica*, *platyrhinus*, *asper* and the Baringo specimen of *breviceps* Ahl. Geographically this seems plausible but is incorrect unless the species is dichromatic.

Hyperolius punctatissimus Ahl[233]

1931. *Hyperolius punctatissimus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 299, fig. 174: restricted to Bukoba, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. *Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius vermicularis Ahl[234]

1893. *Rappia vermiculata* Pfeffer (not of Peters:1882), Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., 1892, **10**, p. 98, pl. i, fig. 12: Zanzibar.

1931. *Hyperolius vermicularis* Ahl (new name for *vermiculata* Pfeffer, preoccupied by an Angolan species), Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 275, fig. 145.

Range. *Kenya Colony; Zanzibar Island.

Hyperolius marmoratus ommatostictus Laurent[235]

1951. *Hyperolius marmoratus ommatostictus* Laurent, Ann. Soc. Roy. Zool. Belgique, **82**, p. 36: "Kibonoto," i.e. Kibongoto, Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. *Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius argentovittis Ahl[236]

1931. *Hyperolius argentovittis* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 345, fig. 220: Ujiji, Tanganyika Territory.

1931. *Hyperolius callichromus* Ahl (part), Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 372, fig. 248: Western banks of "Russisi," i.e. Ruzizi River and northwest shores of Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo.

[233] Laurent (1951) would synonymize this also with *variabilis* Ahl, but our solitary specimen from Kabare, Bukoba District, seems to show relationship with *striolatus* rather than with *variabilis*.

[234] Laurent (1951) would add *scriptus* Ahl to the synonymy. However, I failed to meet with *vermicularis* in the vicinity of Tanga (from whence came the holotype of *scriptus*), obtaining our abundant material from seven localities north of Mombasa.

[235] The Museum of Comparatve Zoology topotypes (M.C.Z. 21609-11) were taken at the same time as the type series. Kibongoto is not very high, viz. 1300 metres, roughly 4225 feet.

[236] In their tibial pattern our long series of *argentovittis* topotypes form a link with the speckled tibial pattern exhibited by our *callichromus* cotypes (M.C.Z. 17630-1). In the opposite direction — on the southeast shore of Lake Tanganyika — the even larger series I captured at Nyamkolo are remarkably uniform, displaying a single red-brown streak on the tibia that is only occasionally broken up into two or three elongate blotches. Some of our cotypes of *brieni* Laurent (1943, Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, (1) **4**, fasc. 2, p. 119, fig. 36 *only*), viz ♂ and ♀ (M.C.Z. 26264, 26266) have a dorsal pattern, and differ but slightly in tibial pattern, from *argentovittis*. Yet our other cotypes of *brieni* ♂ and ♀ (M.C.Z. 26263, 26265), also from Nyonga, Upper Luapula, have the vermiculated dorsal patterns so admirably portrayed in Laurent's figure 37. They are unquestionably referable to the same form as the frogs from Kabengere, Belgian Congo, that I have referred to *graueri* Ahl. Either *brieni* is a composite, being part *argentovittis* and part *graueri*, or the species is dichromatic, in which case Laurent is correct in adding *graueri* to the synonymy of *argentovittis* and *brieni* should go too. Our cotype (M.C.Z 17633) of *decipiens* Ahl from the Ruzizi lends no support to Laurent's synonymizing of that species with *argentovittis*.

Range. *Tanganyika Territory; *Northern Rhodesia; *Belgian Congo.

Hyperolius puncticulatus substriatus Ahl

Northern Broad-striped Sedge-Frog

1931. *Hyperolius substriatus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 358, fig. 234: Magrotto Mountain, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Coastal *Kenya Colony (Malindi), south through the Usambara Mountains to Morogoro, *Tanganyika Territory; *Zanzibar Island.[237]

Hyperolius puncticulatus puncticulatus (Pfeffer)[238]

Southern Broad-striped Sedge-Frog

1893. *Rappia puncticulata* Pfeffer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., 1892, **10**, p. 31, pl. ii, fig. 2: Zanzibar.

1931. *Hyperolius noblei* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 400, fig. 275: Kilwa, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Zanzibar Island; Uluguru and Rungwe Mountains of *Tanganyika Territory; Misuku; Nyika and Mlanje Mountains of *Nyasaland.

Hyperolius argus ahli Loveridge[239]

Northern Argus-spotted Sedge Frog

1936. *Hyperolius ahli* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **79**, p. 402: Lake Peccatoni, northeast of Witu, Kenya Colony.

Range. Coastal *Kenya Colony, south to Lindi, *Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius argus argus Peters[240]

Southern Argus-spotted Sedge-Frog

1854. *Hyperolius argus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 628 (based on ♀): Boror, Mozambique.

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[237] M.C.Z. 17162 from Mwera, Zanzibar Island, is undoubtedly referable to this form. It remains to be seen which race is dominant on the island.

[238] I disagree with Laurent's action in removing *noblei* from the synonymy of *puncticulatus* to that of *mariae* Barbour & Loveridge. Uganda and other records outside the range given here, are considered questionable.

[239] For a coloured plate showing the striking sexual dichromatism of this race, whose ♂ is green flecked with black, see Loveridge (1942, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **91**, pl. iii).

[240] Admission to this list depends on the identification of the juveniles from Mafia Island reported by Parker (1937), and from the ♀ from Zanzibar recorded by Laurent (1943); both are somewhat questionable. My Tanganyika material identified as *argus* by Procter (1920), and consequently some of my own, were actually referable to *p. substriatus* Ahl (1931). See Parker (1931, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pl. i) for astonishing age and sexual dichromatism in a near topotypic series.

1854. *Hyperolius flavoviridis* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 628 (based on ♂): Boror, Mozambique.

1854. *Hyperolius Tettensis* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 628 (based on ♂): Tete, Mozambique.

1893. *Rappia platycephala* Pfeffer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., 1892, **10**, p. 96, pl. ii, fig. 2 (based on ♂): Quilimane, Mozambique.

Range. *Mozambique; *Nyasaland.

Hyperolius concolor sansibaricus (Pfeffer)
Northeastern Straw-or-Green Sedge-Frog

1893. *Rappia sansibarica* Pfeffer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., 1892, **10**, p. 97, pl. ii, fig. 4: Zanzibar.

1931. *Hyperolius rubripes* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 361: Kililana, mainland opposite Lamu Island, Kenya Colony.

Range. *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar Island.[241]

Hyperolius concolor tuberilinguis Smith[242]
Southeastern Straw-or-Green Sedge-Frog

1849. *Hyperolius tuberilinguis* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., App., p. 26: country eastward of Cape Colony, i.e. Natal.

1862. *Hyperolius coccotis* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 342: Umvoti, Natal.

1864. *Hyperolius citrinus* Günther (part), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 311, pl. xxvii, fig. 2: restricted to ''Zambezi Expedition.''

1867. ?*Hyperolius granulosus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 891, footnote: Mozambique.

1947. *Hyperolius kivuensis smaragdinus* Laurent, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (11) **14**, p. 292: Charre, Mozambique.

1947. *Hyperolius sansibaricus loveridgei* Laurent, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (11) **14**, p. 294: Kitaya, Rovuma River, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Southern *Tanganyika Territory; Mozambique; *Nyasaland; *Natal.

Hyperolius parkeri parkeri Loveridge
Northeastern Brown-or-Green Sedge-Frog

1933. *Hyperolius parkeri* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **74**, p. 410: Bagamoyo, Tanganyika Territory.

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[241] The Uganda record of Roux (1910) must be considered doubtful.

[242] The Charre series on which Laurent based his *smaragdinus*, were originally referred by Parker (1931) to *concolor* (Hallowell) of Liberia. With this determination I can find no fault as Liberian and Natal frogs appear indistinguishable though it appears advisable to treat them as distinct until we know more of the intermediate races — of which *kivuensis* may well be one. The 133 frogs from Kitaya, on some of which Laurent based his *loveridgei*, were originally assigned by me to *c. citrinus* Günther.

Range. Coastal *Kenya Colony, south to Dar es Salaam, *Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius parkeri rovumae Loveridge[243]
Southeastern Brown-or-Green Sedge-Frog

1942. *Hyperolius parkeri rovumae* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **91**, p. 410, pl. iii, figs. 5-6: Kitaya, Rovuma River, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Coastal (Kilwa to Kitaya) *Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius nasutus Günther
Sharp-and-blunt-snouted Sedge-Frog

1864. *Hyperolius nasutus* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 482, pl. xxxiii, fig. 3: Duque de Braganca, Angola.
1895. *Rappia punctulata* Bocage, Herp. Angola Congo, p. 168: Banks of the ''Quanza'' i.e. Cuanza River, Angola.
1901. *Rappia granulata* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Congo, (1) **2**, fasc. 1, p. 4, pl. ii, fig. 3: Pweto, Lake Mweru, Belgian Congo.
1901. *Rappia oxyrhynchus* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Congo, (1) **2**, fasc. 1, p. 5, pl. ii, fig. 4: Pweto and Lofoi, Lake Mwenu, Belgian Congo.
1931. ?*Hyperolius petersi* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 274, fig. 144: Mombasa, Kenya Colony.
1931. *Hyperolius acuticeps* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 282, fig. 153: Ukonde-Unyika, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Ethiopia (*fide* Parker); Uganda (*fide* Loveridge); *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; *Nyasaland; *Northern Rhodesia; *Southern Rhodesia; *Angola; *Belgian Congo; French Cameroon (*fide* Mertens:1940); Liberia (as *nasutus* subsp. Laurent:1951); French Guinea (as *oxyrhynchus* subsp. Laurent:1951).

Hyperolius pusillus (Cope)[244] Transparent Pigmy Sedge-Frog

1862. *Crumenifera pusilla* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 343: Umvoti, Natal.
1864. *Hyperolius microps* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 311, pl. xxvii, fig. 3: Rovuma Bay, Tanganyika Territory.

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[243] The brown ♂ and green ♀ with white side-stripe are shown in color on plate iii, together with the two sexes of the typical form which lacks a light side stripe.

[244] The heavily spotted *milnei* from northeast Kenya may appear to differ from *pusillus* of Natal, but so many intermediate conditions occur along the 2000 miles that separate them it seems advisable to ignore subspecies. Many West African frogs have been referred to *pusillus* in error.

1932. *Hyperolius usaramoae* Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **45**, p. 63 (based on ♂): Mogogoni Swamp, south of Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory.

1935. *Hyperolius milnei* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **79**, p. 18 (based on ♀): Witu, Coast Province, Kenya Colony.

1935. *Hyperolius translucens* Power, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 339, figs. 6-7, pl. i, figs. 3-4 (based on ♂ and ♀): Port St. Johns, Pondoland, South Africa.

Range. Coastal *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; *Nyasaland; *Natal and adjacent *Cape Province.

B. Species usually known only from the original description, frequently based on a single individual. This list is alphabetically arranged.

Hyperolius albifrons Ahl

1931. *Hyperolius albifrons* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 354, fig. 230: "Africa."

Range. Mafia Island (*fide* Parker :1937).

Hyperolius albofrenatus Ahl

1931. *Hyperolius albofrenatus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 315, fig. 189 (coll. Ule or Uhl): "German East Africa."

Range. Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius albolabris Ahl

1931. *Hyperolius albolabris* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 287, fig. 161 (coll. Neumann: 26.ii.1894): Kwa Buosch or Bnorch, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius bergeri Ahl

1931. *Hyperolius bergeri* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 346, fig. 221: "Guaso" i.e. Uaso Narok, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony.

Hyperolius glandicolor Peters

1878. *Hyperolius glandicolor* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 208, pl. ii, fig. 9: "Taita," i.e. Teita, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony.

Hyperolius guttolineatus Ahl

1931. *Hyperolius guttolineatus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 321, fig. 195 (coll. Uhl): "German East Africa."

1951. *Hyperolius marmoratus guttatolineatus* Laurent (*lapsus* for *gut-*

tolineatus Ahl, though page and figure numbers are wrong and should be as cited above), Ann. Sci. Roy. Zool. Belgique, **82**, p. 389.

Range. Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius marmoratus campylogrammus Laurent[245]

1951. *Hyperolius marmoratus campylogrammus* Laurent, Ann. Soc. Roy. Zool. Belgique, **82**, p. 36: Bura, 1050 metres, Teita, Kenya Colony.

Range. Kenya Colony.

Hyperolius quadratomaculatus Ahl

1931. *Hyperolius quadratomaculatus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 412, fig. 285: Mohoro, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius scriptus Ahl

1931. *Hyperolius scriptus* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 287, fig. 160: Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius tornieri Ahl

1931. *Hyperolius tornieri* Ahl, Das Tierreich, no. 55, p. 304, fig. 179: Ukami, i.e. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Tanganyika Territory.

Hyperolius viridiflavus pitmani Laurent

1951. *Hyperolius viridiflavus pitmani* Laurent, Ann. Soc. Roy. Zool. Belgique, **82**, p. 394: Lake Bunyoni, southwest Uganda.

Range. Uganda.

Family RANIDAE[246]

Genus **ARTHROLEPTIDES** Nieden

1910. *Arthroleptides* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 445. Type by monotypy: *A. martiensseni* Nieden.

Arthroleptides martiensseni Nieden

Usambara Montane-torrent-Frog

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[245] To which Laurent would assign the Mount Mbololo frog that I refer with misgivings to *flavoguttatus* Ahl.

[246] This is employed in its generally accepted sense. Laurent (1951, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **45**, p. 120) has proposed radical changes in which he would transfer *Arthroleptis* and *Hemisus* to a new concept, the HYPEROLIIDAE.

1910. *Arthroleptides martiensseni* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 445: Amani, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Rocky montane streams of Usambara, Magrotto and Uluguru Montains, Tanganyika Territory.

Arthroleptides dutoiti Loveridge Elgon Montane-torrent-Frog

1935. *Arthroleptides dutoiti* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **79**, p. 17: Koitobos River, 7200 feet, Mount Elgon, Kenya Colony.

Range. Rocky montane streams of Mount Elgon, Kenya Colony.

Genus **RANA** Linnaeus

1758. *Rana* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, p. 210. Type by designation of Fitzinger in 1843: *R. temporaria* Linnaeus.

1814. *Ranaria* Rafinesque, Specchio Sci. (Palermo), **2**, No. 10, p. 102. Substitute name for *Rana* Linnaeus.

1838. *Hylarana*[247] Tschudi, Class. Batr. Rept. (reprinted 1839), p. 78. Type by monotypy: *Hyla erythraea* Schlegel.

1838. *Strongylopus* Tschudi, Class. Batr. Rept. (reprinted 1839), p. 79. Type by monotypy: *S. fasciatus* Tschudi.

1838. *Pyxicephalus* Tschudi, Class. Batr. Rept. (reprinted 1839), p. 83. Type by designation of Boulenger in 1920: *P. adspersus* Tschudi.

1841. *Limnodytes* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **8**, p. 510. Substitute name for *Hylarana* Tschudi.

1843. *Pelophylax* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 31. Type by original designation: *Rana esculenta* Linnaeus.

1843. *Limnophilus* Fitzinger (not of Agassiz:1842), Syst. Rept., p. 31. Type by original designation: *Rana mascareniensis* Duméril & Bibron.

1843. *Euphlyctis* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 31. Type by original designation: *Rana leschenaultii* Duméril & Bibron = *Rana cyanophlyctis* Schneider.

1843. *Phrynoderma* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 31. Type by original designation: *Rana cutipora* Duméril & Bibron = *Rana hexadactyla* Lesson.

1843. *Hydrophylax* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 31. Type by original designation: *Rana malabarica* Tschudi.

1843. *Limnonectes* Fitzinger, Syst. Rept., p. 31. Type by original designation: *Rana kuhlii* Duméril & Bibron.

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[247] Amended to *Hylorana* by various authors.

1858. *Tomopterna* Günther, Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus., p. 7. Type by designation of Boulenger in 1920: *Pyxicephalus delalandii* Tschudi.

1858. *Sphaerotheca* Günther, Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus., p. 20. Type by monotypy: *S. strigata* Günther = *Rana breviceps* Schneider.

1859. *Ranula* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 402. Type by monotypy: *R. gollmerii* Peters = *Rana palmipes* Spix.

1860. *Dicroglossus* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 158. Type by monotypy: *D. adolfi* Günther.

1863. *Hoplobatrachus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 449. Type by monotypy: *H. ceylanicus* Peters.

1865. *Amolops* Cope, Nat. Hist. Review, **5**, p. 117. Type by monotypy: *Polypedates afghanus* Günther.

1867. *Pohlia* Steindachner, Amphibia, in Reise österr. Fregatte Novara, p. 15. Type by monotypy: *Rana palmipes* Spix.

1868. *Trypheropsis* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 117. Type by original designation: *T. chrysoprasinus* Cope.

1868. *Pachybatrachus* Mivart (not of Keferstein:1868), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 559. Type by monotypy: *P. robustus* Mivart.

1869. *Clinotarsus* Mivart, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 227. New name for *Pachybatrachus* Mivart (preoccupied).

1881. *Maltzania* Boettger, Abhand. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges., **12**, p. 417. Type by monotypy: *M. bufonia* Boettger.

1891. *Crotaphitis* Schulze, Jahresb. Naturw. Ver. Magdeburg, 1890, p. 176. Type by designation of Stejneger in 1907: *Rana temporaria* Linnaeus.

1891. *Baliopygus* Schulze, Jahresb. Naturw. Ver. Magdeburg, for 1890, p. 177. Type by designation of Stejneger in 1907: *Rana esculenta* Linnaeus.

1893. *Phrynopsis* Pfeffer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., 1892, **10**, p. 101. Type by monotypy: *P. boulengerii* Pfeffer = juv. *Pyxicephalus edulis* Peters.

1894. *Levirana* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 197. Type by original designation: *L. vibicaria* Cope.

1907. *Hildebrandtia* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 229. Type by monotypy: *Pyxicephalus ornatus* Peters.

1917. *Aubria* Boulenger, C. R. Acad. Sci. (Paris), **165**, p. 988, footnote. Type by monotypy: *Rana subsigillata* A. Duméril.

1920. *Ptychadena* Boulenger, Rec. Indian Mus., **20**, p. 5. Type by original designation: *Rana mascareniensis* Duméril & Bibron.

1924. *Ranosoma* Ahl, Arch. Naturg., **90**, Abt. A, p. 250. Type by monotypy: *R. schereri* Ahl = *Rana occipitalis* Günther.

1927. *Pseudoxenopus* Barbour & Loveridge, Proc. New England Zool.

Club, **10**, p. 14. Type by original designation: *P. alleni* Barbour & Loveridge.[248]

1931. *Abrana* Parker, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1930, p. 898. Type by monotypy: *A. cotti* Parker = *Rana floweri* Boulenger.

1931. *Paleorana* Scortecci, Atti. Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. (Milano), **70**, p. 17. Type by designation of Parker in 1936: *Rana beccarii* Boulenger.

1931. *Gigantorana*[249] Noble, Biology of the Amphibia (New York), p. 159. Type by monotypy: *Rana goliath* Boulenger.

Rana albolabris albolabris Hallowell

Disk-toed White-lipped Frog

1856. *Rana albolabris* Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 153.

1903. *Chiromantis lepus* Andersson, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, **53**, p. 142 (53.5 mm. ex.): Cameroon.[250]

Range. Southern *Sudan; Uganda; western Tanganyika Territory (Bukoba); west to Angola (where it meets with the race *a. parkeriana* Mertens), north to Cameroon, west to Portuguese Guinea.[251]

Rana galamensis bravana (Peters)

1882. *Limnodytes bravanus* Peters, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 3: "Barawa," i.e. Brava, Somalia.

1929. *Rana magretti* Scortecci, Atti. Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. (Milano), **68**, p. 182, pl. ix, figs. 1-3: Ghinda, Eritrea.

1929. *Rana fiechteri* Scortecci, Atti. Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. (Milano), **68**, p. 248, pl. xii, figs. 2-4: Villaggio Duca degli Abruzzi, Somalia.

1931. *Rana somalica* Scortecci, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. (Milano), **69**, p. 320: Villaggio Duca degli Abruzzi, Somalia.

Range. Somalia; coastal *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; *Pemba Island; *Zanzibar Island; Mozambique; Nyasaland; Northern Rhodesia; eastern *Belgian Congo.

Rana galamensis galamensis Duméril & Bibron

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[248] Based on a subadult without vomerine teeth; the frog is now known as *Rana crassipes alleni* Barbour & Loveridge.

[249] Apparently attributed to Nieden in error.

[250] *C. leptus* is unquestionably a synonym as may be seen from the figure subsequently (1905) published by Andersson. Less certain was Noble's action in synonymizing *R. zenkeri* Nieden, 1908, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **3**, p. 497 (92 mm. adult and 8 others), from Bipindi, Cameroon, for it appears recognizable. The Museum of Comparative Zoology has both from Metet, Cameroon.

[251] Of this common arboreal frog the Museum has examples from Sudan; Belgian and French Congo; French Cameroon; Nigeria; Ivory Coast; Liberia; Sierra Leone.

1841. *Rana galamensis* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **8**, p. 367: Galam Lakes, Senegal.

1896. *Rana oubanghiensis* Mocquard, C. R. Soc. Philom. Paris, No. 19, p. 234: "Upper Oubanghi," i.e. Oubangui River, French Equatorial Africa.

Range. *Sudan; *Uganda; Belgian Congo; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; French and British Cameroon; Nigeria; *Gold Coast: French Guinea; Portuguese Guinea; *Gambia; Senegal.

Rana wittei (Angel)

1924. *Phrynobatrachus Wittei* Angel, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **30**, p. 130: Molo, Mau Escarpment, Kenya Colony.

1925. *Rana aberdariensis* Angel, Rept. et Batr., in Voyage de Ch. Alluaud et R. Jeannel en Afrique Orientale (1911-1912). Résultats scientifiques. Vertebrata. (Paris), **2**, p. 42, pl. ii, figs. 1-2: Mount Kinangop, Aberdare Mountains, Kenya Colony.

Range. Montane marshes of Ethiopia (*fide* Angel); *Kenya Colony and eastern *Belgian Congo.

Rana fuscigula chapini Noble

Montane-forest-stream Dusky-throated-Frog

1924. *Rana chapini* Noble, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., **49**, p. 214, fig. 6a: Batama, Stanleyville district, Belgian Congo.

Range. Forest streams of *Ethiopia; *Uganda; *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory and *Belgian Congo.

Rana fuscigula angolensis Bocage[252]

Savanna-stream Dusky-throated-Frog

1866. *Rana angolensis* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **1**, p. 73: Duque de Braganca, Angola.

1893. *Rana nyassae* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1892, pp. 555, 558: Shire Highlands, Nyasaland.

1894. *Rana queckettı* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 643,[253] pl. xxxix, fig. 1: Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

1896. *Rana Nutti* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **18**, p. 467: Lake Tanganyika.

Range. *Uganda; *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory:

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[252] Possibly not separable from *f. fuscigula* from which it is distinguished only by its longer hind legs, a character which it shares with *f. chapini.*

[253] Though *queckettı* was synonymized by Boulenger himself with *f. fuscigula*, with which it appears to agree in limb length, Dr. V. F. FitzSimons informs me (22.x.56) that it does not in the least resemble typical *fuscigula* and should, in his opinion, be assigned to the synonymy of *f. angolensis.* He regards *f. fuscigula* as being more or less confined to the Cape; unfortunately short-limbed individuals are present throughout much of the range of *f. angolensis.*

Mozambique; *Nyasaland; Northern and Southern Rhodesia; Bechuanaland; *Transvaal; *Natal; *Orange River; *Cape Province; *Angola; *Belgian Congo; *Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

Rana fuscigula fuscigula Duméril & Bibron

Short-limbed Dusky-throated-Frog

1841. *Rana fuscigula* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **8**, p. 386: Cape of Good Hope, i.e. South Africa.

Range. Owing to long confusion with *R. f. chapini* and *R. f. angolensis* little reliance can be placed on records in the literature. I have examined the material on which those from Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory were based and found them to be *R. f. chapini.* I have collected frogs conforming to *f. fuscigula* at Mushongero, Lake Mutanda, southwest *Uganda (which may be an area of intermediates as *f. angolensis* was also present there); *Nyasaland; *Bechuanaland Protectorate; *Orange River; *Cape Province.

Rana christyi Boulenger

1919. *Rana christyi* Boulenger, Revue Zool. Afr., **7**, p. 5: ''Madié,'' i.e. Medje, Ituri, Belgian Congo.

Range. *Uganda and *Belgian Congo.

Rana oxyrhynchus gribinguiensis Angel

Montane-forest Sharp-nosed-Frog

1922. *Rana* (*Ptychadena*) *Gribinguiensis* Angel, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **28**, p. 399, fig. —: Fort Crampel, Lake Chad, French Equatorial Africa.

Range. Streams in montane forest, or recently deforested areas, of *Uganda; *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; *Nyasaland; *Belgian Congo; French Congo; French Equatorial Africa; *French Cameroon; Nigeria; Ivory Coast; *Liberia.

Rana oxyrhynchus oxyrhynchus A. Smith

Savanna Sharp-nosed-Frog

1849. *Rana oxyrhynchus* ''Sundevall'' A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., pl. lxxvii, figs. 2 and 2a-2c: Kaffirland and the region of Port Natal, i.e. Durban, Natal.

1868. *Rana anchietae* Bocage, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, p. 843, fig. 1 (48 mm. ♂): Benguela, Angola.

1897. *Phrynobatrachus hailensis* Meek, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Zool. Series, **1**, p. 175: ''Haili,'' i.e. Halleh, British Somaliland.

1906. *Rana Theileri* Mocquard, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **12**, p. 252: Nelspruit, Transvaal.

1923. *Ptychadena aberae* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 97: Abera, near "Jandjan" (? Jiran), southwest Ethiopia.

1933. *Rana oxyrhynchus migiurtina* Scortecci, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. (Milano), **72**, pp. 12, 51, pl. i, fig. 3: Uadi Arro, Somalia.

Range. Chiefly in streams of lowland or plateau savanna in the *Sudan, Eritrea, *Ethiopia, French and *British Somaliland, Somalia, *Uganda Protectorate, *Kenya Colony, *Tanganyika Territory, *Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia Islands, *Mozambique, *Nyasaland, Northern and *Southern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland Protectorate, *Transvaal, *Natal, *Cape Province, Southwest Africa, Cabinda, Angola, Belgian Congo and *Belgian Ruanda-Urundi. Reported from almost every country in Africa south of 15° N., but many western records may have resulted from confusion with the montane forest race listed above or with *R. o. superciliaris* Günther of Sierra Leone.

Rana floweri Boulenger[254]

1917. *Rana floweri* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) **20**, p. 417: Rosaires, Blue Nile, Sudan.

1923. *Rana erlangeri* Ahl, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **11**, p. 5: Lake Abaya, northeast of Lake Stephanie, Ethiopia.

1925. *Rana barbouri* Loveridge, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 776, pl. i, fig. 2: Nyambita, Mwanza, Tanganyika Territory.

1931. *Abrana cotti* Parker, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1930, p. 898, fig. 1: Charre, Mozambique.

Range. *Egypt (Giza: M.C.Z. 3138-40), Sudan, *Kenya Colony, *Tanganyika Territory, *Mozambique. (I regard the French Cameroon record of Monard, 1951, confirmed by Laurent, as somewhat questionable.)

Rana mascareniensis mascareniensis[255] Duméril & Bibron
Common Mascarene-Frog

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[254] For long confused with *o. oxyrhynchus*, from which *floweri* may be distinguished by the fine black vermiculations on its buttocks and shorter hindlimb, whose tibio-tarsal articulation, when directed forwards, reaches only to the eye or nostril (in *o. oxyrhynchus* to end of snout, usually far beyond).

[255] Unless a ♀ (M.C.Z. 28622) from Liwale, southeastern Tanganyika Territory is correctly assigned, so far as I am aware the perfectly valid species or subspecies *R. mascareniensis mossambica* Peters (1854), together with its synonyms *trinodis* var. *Böttgeri* Pfeffer (1893) and *vernayi* FitzSimons (1932) does not occur in the area covered by this list. However, early records from British East Africa of the Senegalese species *trinodis* Boettger (1881), of which *schubotzi* Sternfeld (1917) is a synonym, may have been based on *mossambica*?

1841. *Rana Mascareniensis* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **8**, p. 350: Madagascar; Mauritius; Seychelles.

1855. *Rana nilotica* Seetzen, Reise durch Syrien, Pälast., Aegypt, etc., **3**, p. 490: Egypt.

1857. *Rana savignyi* Jan, Cenni. Mus. Civ. Milano, p. 52 (probably Egypt, but this work is not available to me).

1864. ?*Rana idae* Steindachner, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, **14**, p. 266, pl. xii, fig. 1: Madagascar.

1864. ?*Rana nigrescens* Steindachner, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, **14**, p. 268, pl. xii, figs. 2 and 2a-2c: Madagascar.

1865. *Rana spinidactyla* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 197: Natal.

1881. *Rana abyssinica* Peters, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 163: Ailet near Massawa; and Keren, Bogos, Eritrea.

1886. *Rana Newtonii* Bocage, Jorn. Sci. Lisboa, **11**, pp. 70, 73: São Tomé, Gulf of Guinea.

Range. *Egypt; *Sudan; *Ethiopia; *Uganda; *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; *Zanzibar and Mafia Islands; *Madagascar; *Mozambique; *Nyasaland; *Northern and *Southern Rhodesia; *Transvaal; *Angola; *French Congo; *Nigeria; *Gold Coast; *Ivory Coast; *Liberia; *Sierra Leone.

Besides which it has been reported from almost every country in Africa, but due to confusion with closely related forms I have listed only those countries represented in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Rana mascareniensis venusta Werner

Primary-forest Mascarene-Frog

1908. *Rana venusta* Werner, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 1907, **116**, Abt. 1. pp. 1889, 1892, pl. iv, fig. 11: Mongala, Sudan; Entebbe, Uganda; Lagos, Nigeria.

Range. Primary or gallery forested areas of the southern Sudan; *Uganda; *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory, west through *Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and *Belgian Congo; *French and British Cameroon to Lagos, Nigeria.

Rana mascareniensis uzungwensis Loveridge

Montane Mascarene-Frog

1932. *Rana mascareniensis uzungwensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **72**, p. 384: Dabaga, Uzungwe Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

1952. *Ptychadena macrocephala* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **46**, p.

22: Upper Lubitshako River, 1900-2000 metres, south Kivu, Fizi Territory, Belgian Congo.

Range. Upland marshes of southern *Tanganyika Territory; *Nyasaland; *Southern Rhodesia; *Angola; Belgian Congo and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

Rana loveridgei (Laurent)[256]

1954. *Ptychadena loveridgei* Laurent, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belge, **34**, p. 14, pl. i, fig. 4; pl. ii, fig. 1; pl. iii, figs. 3-4: Tare, Busanza, ca. 1800 metres, Astrida region, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

Range. Southwest Uganda; *Tanganyika Territory; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; Belgian Congo; Angola.

Rana ansorgii Boulenger

1905. *Rana ansorgii* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **16**, p. 107, pl. iv, fig. 1: Between Benguela and Bihe, Angola.

Range. Southwest *Tanganyika Territory; Mozambique; *Nyasaland; *Northern Rhodesia; *Angola north to Lower Congo River and Katanga, Belgian Congo.

Rana fasciata merumontana Lönnberg
Northern Tanganyika Striped Grass-Frog

1907. *Rana merumontana* Lönnberg, in Sjöstedt, Wiss. Ergeb. Schwed. Zool. Exped. Kilimandjaro, Meru umgeb, Massaisteppen, No. 4, p. 21, pl. i, figs. 4a-b: Mount Meru, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Montane meadows of northern *Tanganyika Territory.

Rana fasciata fülleborni Nieden
Southern Tanganyika Striped Grass-Frog

1910. *Rana fülleborni* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 436: Crater Lake, Ngosi Volcano, Poroto Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Montane meadows of southern *Tanganyika Territory and *Nyasaland.

Rana stenocephala Boulenger Uganda Striped Grass-Frog

1901. *Rana stenocephala* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) **8**, p. 515: Entebbe, Uganda.

Range. *Uganda (known only from the type locality).

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[256] Whether this is a valid "species" remains to be seen; it is based in part on small ♂ paratypes of *R. m. uzungwensis* Loveridge (see above) from Dabaga and Kigogo, T. T. However, Laurent had abundant material and the countries given in the range are taken from his paratypes.

Rana occipitalis Günther Groove-crowned Bullfrog

1858. *Rana occipitalis* Günther, Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus., p. 130, pl. xi: Gambia; West Africa; Africa.

1863. *Rana hydraletis* "Boie" Peters (*nomen nudum*), Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 78: Type in Leiden Museum examined by Peters.

1864. *Rana bragantina* Bocage, Revue Mag. Zool. (2) **16**, p. 253: Duque de Braganca, Angola.

1924. *Ranosoma schereri* Ahl, Arch. Naturg., **90**, Abt. A, p. 250: Senegal.

1925. *Rana mwanzae* Loveridge, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 772, pl. ii: Simiyu River at Sagayo, Mwanza Province, Tanganyika Territory.

1954. *Rana accidentalis* Lamotte & Zuber-Vogeli (*lapsus* for *occipitalis* Günther), Bull. Inst. Franc. Afr. Noire, **16**, Ser. A, p. 940.

Range. Reported from French Morocco; Algeria; Libya; *Sudan; Eritrea; *Uganda; Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; *Northern Rhodesia; Angola; Cabinda; *Belgian and French Congo; French Equatorial Africa; Sao Thomé; Fernando Po; *French and British Cameroon; Dahomey; Togo; *Gold Coast; *Liberia; *Sierra Leone; French and Portuguese Guinea; *Gambia; *Senegal.

Rana adspersa edulis (Peters) Eastern Burrowing-Bullfrog

1854. *Pyxicephalus edulis* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 626: Boror; Tete; and Mozambique Island, Mozambique.

1893. *Phrynopsis Boulengerii* Pfeffer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., 1892, **10**, p. 101, pl. ii, figs. 5-7: Mozambique.

1916. *Pyxicephalus flavigula* Calabresi, Monit. Zool. Ital. (Firenze), **27**, p. 34, pl. ii, fig. 1: Oroflillo, Somalia.

1924. *Phrynopsis usambarae* Ahl, Zool. Anz., **60**, p. 271: Usambara, Tanganyika Territory.

1927. *?Pyxicephalus obbianus* Calabresi, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. (Milano), **66**, pp. 15, 35, pl. i, fig. 1: Dolobscio, near Obbia, Somalia.

Range. Somalia, south through *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; *Mozambique; Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to the Zambezi River.[257]

Rana delalandii delalandii (Duméril & Bibron)
Delaland's Burrowing-Frog

1841. *Pyxicephalus Delalandii* Duméril & Bibron, Erpét. Gén., **8**, p. 445, pl. lxxxvii, figs. 1 and 1a-b: South Africa.

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[257] For detailed locality records, see Loveridge, 1950, Journ. E. Afr. Nat. Hist. Soc. for 1947-1948, **19**, pp. 253-255. The Museum of Comparative Zoology has typical *R. a. adspersa* (Tschudi) from Southern Rhodesia and the Transvaal, south to Cape Province.

1854. *Pyxicephalus marmoratus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 626: Boror, Mozambique.
1884. *Phrynobatrachus monticola* Fischer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., **1**, p. 26: Southern Uaso Nyiro, Masailand, Kenya Colony.
1927. *Rana* (*Tomopterna*) *hieroglyphica* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 42: So. Omadu, Somalia.
1936. *Arthroleptis agadezi* Angel, Bull. Soc. Zool. France, **61**, p. 275: Agadez, Aïr, Sahara, French West Africa.
1938. *Arthroleptis ahli* Deckert, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, pp. 127, 168, fig. 46: Lichtenstein (approx. 32°50′ S., 26°E., between Bedford and Cheviot Falls, eastern Cape Province), South Africa.
1944. *Arthroleptis rosei* Hoffman, Soölog. Navors. Nas. Mus., Bloemfontein, **1**, p. 174, figs. 1-4: "Chitiala," i.e. Chitala River, Nyasaland.

Range. Arid savanna regions in French West Africa (at Agadez: *fide* Guibé), west through the Sudan to Eritrea; south through *Ethiopia; *British Somaliland; *Somalia; Uganda; *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; Mozambique; *Southern Rhodesia; Bechuanaland; *Transvaal; *Orange River; *Cape Province to Southwest Africa where it meets with the race *R. d. cryptotis* Boulenger.

Rana tuberculosa (Günther)[258] Angolan Burrowing-Frog

1864. *Pyxicephalus tuberculosa* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 479, pl. xxxiii, fig. 1: Pungo Ndongo, Angola.
1896. *Rana pulchra* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) **18**, p. 468: Lake Tanganyika (without indication as to which coast).

Range. "Lake Tanganyika;" Angola.

Rana ornata ornata (Peters)
Northern Ornate Burrowing-Frog

1878. *Pyxicephalus ornatus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 207, pl. ii, fig. 7: "Taita," i.e. Teita, Kenya Colony.
1912. *Rana macrotympanum* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) **10**, p. 140: West of Juba River, Gallaland, Ethiopia.
1919. *Rana* (*Hildebrandtia*) *togoensis* Boulenger,[259] Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Africa, **8**, p. 34: Mangu, Togo.

Range. Somalia; Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory;

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[258] Miss A. G. C. Grandison informs me (29.xi.56) that Boulenger himself synonymized *pulchra* with *tuberculosa* — of which we have only Angolan material. In details our frogs do not agree too well with the description of *pulchra*, and the relationship with *delalandii* requires investigation.

[259] New name for *H. ornatissima* Nieden (not of Bocage), proposed by Boulenger, sight unseen.

*Belgian Congo; French Equatorial Africa (det. A.L.); Togo; *Gold Coast.

Genus **PHRYNOBATRACHUS** Günther[260]

1849. *Stenorhynchus* A. Smith (not of Hemprich: 1820), Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., App., p. 23. Type by monotypy: *S. natalensis* Smith.

1862. *Phrynobatrachus* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 190. Type by monotypy: *P. natalensis* Günther (correct).

1863. *Leptoparius* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 452. New name for *Stenorhynchus* A. Smith (preoccupied).

1925. *Hylarthroleptis* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, 1923, p. 98. Type by present designation: *H. accraensis* Ahl.

1926. *Microbatrachus* Hewitt (not of Roux:1910), Ann. S. African Mus., **20**, p. 420. Type by original designation: *Phrynobatrachus capensis* Boulenger.

1926. *Microbatrachella* Hewitt, Ann. S. African Mus., **20**, p. 420, corrigenda slip. New name for *Microbatrachus* Hewitt (preoccupied).

Phrynobatrachus perpalmatus Boulenger

1898. *Phrynobatrachus perpalmatus* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 479, pl. xxxviii, fig. 1: Lake Mweru, Northern Rhodesia.

1924. *Phrynobatrachus perpalmatus werneri* Ahl, Zool. Anz., **60**, p. 273: El Grassi, etc., Sudan.

Range. Sudan; *Tanganyika Territory; *Mozambique; *Nyasaland; *Northern Rhodesia; *Belgian Congo.

Phrynobatrachus acridoides (Cope)

1867. *Staurois acridoides* Cope, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, **6**, p. 198: Zanzibar Island.

1919. *Phrynobatrachus Boulengeri* Witte, Revue Zool. Afr., **6**, p. 225: Beira and Coguna, Mozambique.

1923. *Hylarthroleptis medilineatus* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 100: "Tscharra, Danafluss," i.e. Charra, Tana River, Kenya Colony.

1923. *Hylarthroleptis janenschi* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 100: Tendaguru, near Lindi, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Sudan; Eritrea; Somalia; *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory;[261] Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia Islands; Mozambique; Northern Rhodesia; French Equatorial Africa (*fide* Sternfeld:1917); *French and British Cameroon; also reported from Gold Coast (Witte:1919); French Guinea (Klaptocz:1913; Chabanaud:1921); Gambia (Witte:1919); Senegal (Mertens:1938).

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[260] Despite Hewitt's defense (1926, Ann. S. African Mus., **20**, p. 425) of the generic status of *Natalobatrachus* (Hewitt & Methuen, 1913, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Africa, **3**, p. 107. Type by monotypy *N. bonebergi* Hewitt & Methuen) it should probably be regarded as a subgenus of *Phrynobatrachus* of which Noble regarded it as a synonym.

Phrynobatrachus pakenhami Loveridge

1941. *Phrynobatrachus pakenhami* Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **54**, p. 178: Machengwe Swamp, near Wete, Pemba Island.

Range. Pemba Island.

Phrynobatrachus kinangopensis Angel

1924. *Phrynobatrachus Kinangopensis* Angel, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), **30**, p. 130: Mount Kinangop, Aberdare Mountains, Kenya Colony.

Range. From 5000 (at Nairobi) to 11,000 feet (on Mount Kenya), in highlands of Kenya Colony.

Phrynobatrachus plicatus (Günther)

1858. *Hyperolius plicatus* Günther, Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus., p. 88, pl. vii, fig. C: Coast of Guinea.

1900. *Phrynobatrachus auritus* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **2**, p. 440, pl. xxviii, fig. 2: Benito River, French Congo.

1919. *Phrynobatrachus discodactylus* Boulenger, Revue Zool. Afr., **7**, p. 7: ''Madié,'' i.e. Medje, Ituri, Belgian Congo.

Range. *Uganda (Budongo Forest) and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi, west through *Belgian Congo to Cabinda, north and west through French Congo; Rio Muni; Fernando Po; *French and British Cameroon; Togo; Gold Coast; *Liberia to *Sierra Leone.

Phrynobatrachus krefftii Boulenger

1909. *Phrynobatrachus krefftii* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) **4**, p. 496: Amani, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Usambara and Magrotto Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.[262]

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[261] Frogs from the Uluguru Mountains of Tanganyika, referred with a query to *ogoensis* Boulenger by Barbour and Loveridge (1928), are referable to *acridoides*. The two species are so similar that one is inclined to doubt all West African records of "*acridoides*."

[262] Frogs from Ruwenzori and Ruanda-Urundi referred to *krefftii* by Nieden (1915) were subsequently renamed *versicolor* by Ahl (1924).

Phrynobatrachus dendrobates (Boulenger)

1919. *Arthroleptis dendrobates* Boulenger, Revue Zool. Afr., **7**, p. 8: "Madié," i.e. Medje, Ituri Forest, Belgian Congo.

1924. *Phrynobatrachus petropedetoides* Ahl, Zool. Anz., **61**, p. 102: Ruwenzori Mountains and west of Lake Edward, Belgian Congo.

Range. *Uganda; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the *Belgian Congo.[263]

Phrynobatrachus versicolor Ahl

1924. *Phrynobatrachus versicolor* Ahl, Zool. Anz., **61**, p. 100: Rugege Forest, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

Range. *Uganda; *Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the *Belgian Congo.

Phrynobatrachus graueri (Nieden)

1910. *Arthroleptis graueri* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 441: Rugege Forest, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

Range. Western *Kenya Colony[264] and *Uganda, west through *Belgian Ruanda-Urundi to the *Belgian Congo.

Phrynobatrachus natalensis (Smith)

1849. *Sternorhynchus natalensis* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., App., p. 24: Natal, South Africa.

1862. *Phrynobatrachus natalensis* Günther, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 190: Natal, South Africa.

1862. *Dicroglossus angustirostris* Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 341: Umvoti, Natal (by inference only).

1875. *Arthroleptis natalensis* var. *irrorata* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 210: Accra, Gold Coast.

1894. *Phrynobatrachus ranoides* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 641, 644, pl. xxxix, fig. 2: Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

1904. *Phrynobatrachus natalensis* forma *gracilis* Andersson, Results Swed. Exped. Zool. to Egypt and the White Nile 1901, **1**, No. 4, p. 10, figs. —: Ghrab el Aish, south of Kaka on the White Nile, Sudan.

Range. *Sudan; Ethiopia; *Uganda; *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar Island; Mozambique; *Nyasaland; *Northern and *Southern Rhodesia; Bechuanaland; *Transvaal; *Natal; Orange River; *Cape Province; Southwest Africa; *Angola; *Belgian Congo; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; French

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[263] The record from Accra, Gold Coast, of Deckert (1938), certainly requires verification.

[264] That is, Kaimosi and the Yala River region of Kakamega; the Mount Kinangop record of Angel (1925) is unacceptable.

Cameroon; Dahomey; Togo; *Liberia; *Sierra Leone; French Guinea; Portuguese Guinea; *Gambia; French West Africa.

Phrynobatrachus keniensis Barbour & Loveridge

1928. *Phrynobatrachus keniensis* Barbour & Loveridge, Proc. New England Zool. Club, **10**, p. 89: Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony.

Range. Upland meadows (Kikuyu; Molo; Mt. Kinangop; Mt. Kenya and Uplands) of Kenya Colony.

[**Phrynobatrachus bottegi** (Boulenger)]

1894. *Arthroleptis bottegi* Boulenger, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, (2) **15**, p. 16, pl. iv, fig. 3: Auata River, Somalia

Range. Ethiopia and Somalia.[265]

Phrynobatrachus minutus (Boulenger)

1895. *Arthroleptis minutus* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 539, pl. xxx, fig. 4: "Durro," i.e. Duro, Ethiopia.

1910. *Arthroleptis scheffleri* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 438: Nairobi and Kibwezi, Kenya Colony; Mpwapwa, Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar.

1924. *Arthroleptis albifer* Ahl, Arch. Naturg., **90**, Abt. A, p. 251: Usaramo, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Sudan; Somalia; *Uganda; *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar Island; *Northern Rhodesia; Transvaal (Mertens:1937); Angola (Monard:1937); *Belgian Congo. Also recorded from French Equatorial Africa (Sternfeld:1917); French Guinea (Chabanaud:1921) and Portuguese Guinea (Boulenger:1906), but all three require investigation.

Phrynobatrachus rungwensis (Loveridge)

1932. *Arthroleptis rungwensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **72**, p. 386: Ilolo, Rungwe Mountain, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Southwestern *Tanganyika Territory and adjacent *Belgian Congo.[266]

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[265] Records from Uganda (Peracca:1909; Boulenger:1911) and Belgian Congo (Noble:1924) require verifying. I examined the Kibongoto, T. T. specimens of Lönnberg (1907) and found they were based on *minutus* together with some juvenile *natalensis*. The record from Singida, T. T. (FitzSimons:1930) was also a juvenile *natalensis*.

[266] A series of frogs from Lukafu received from the Congo Museum as *gutterosus* Chabanaud, a species described from French Guinea.

Phrynobatrachus ukingensis mababiensis FitzSimons[267]

1932. *Phrynobatrachus mababiensis* FitzSimons, March, 1932, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **15**, p. 40, and 1935, *ibid.*, **16**, p. 390, fig. 26: Tsotsoroga Pan, Mababe Flats, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

1940. *Phrynobatrachus vanrooyeni* Hoffman, Soölog. Navors. Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, **1**, p. 99, fig. 2B: Broedershoek, Greytown, Natal, South Africa.

1944. *Phrynobatrachus chitialaensis* Hoffman, Soölog. Navors. Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, **1**, p. 177, figs. 5-6: ''Chitiala,'' *i.e.* Chitala River, Nyasaland.

Range. Marshes, chiefly upland, of southern *Tanganyika Territory; Mozambique; *Nyasaland; *Northern Rhodesia; *Bechuanaland; *Natal; *Belgian Congo.

Phrynobatrachus ukingensis ukingenesis (Loveridge)

1932. *Arthroleptis ukingensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **72**, p. 385: Madehani, Ukinga Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forests of Ukinga and Rungwe Mountains, southern *Tanganyika Territory and Misuku Mountains, northern Nyasaland.

Phrynobatrachus rouxi (Nieden)

1912. *Arthroleptis rouxi* Nieden, Wiss. Ergebn. Deutsch. Zentral-Afrika-Exped. 1907-1908, **4**, p. 178, pl. v, figs. 5a-b: Northwest Buddu Forest, Uganda.

Range. Uganda and adjacent *Belgian Congo.[268]

Genus **ARTHROLEPTIS** Smith [269]

1849. *Arthroleptis* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., App., p. 24. Type by monotypy: *A. wahlbergii* Smith.

1863. *Hemimantis* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 451. Type by monotypy: *H. calcaratus* Peters.

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[267] Frogs from Nyamkolo, southeast end of Lake Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, topotypic of *moorii* Boulenger — to which I (1933) referred them in error — are referable to *mababiensis*. The extensive series from the Uzungwe, Ubena and Ukinga Mountains assigned by me (1933) to *parvulus* Boulenger, are also *mababiensis*, the description of which appeared only after my manuscript had gone to press. Subsequently I had the opportunity of examining the types of *moorii* and *parvulus* in the British Museum.

[268] The Mount Kenya record of Angel (1925) is considered doubtful.

[269] Laurent (1954, Ann, Mus. Congo, Zool., **1**, Misc. Zool. H. Schouteden, p. 35) presents a chart setting forth the osteological characters by which he separates *Schoutedenella*, at one end of the series, from *Arthroleptis*; his own (*Coracodichus* being intermediate between the extremes. His arrangement involves the transfer to *Schoutedenella* of at least a dozen *Arthroleptis*. The differences (doubtless with many minor variants yet to be discovered) are of such a nature that a subgeneric status appears to be the more logical way to escape the confusion arising from frequent transfer of species from one "genus" to another.

1921. *Schoutedenella* Witte, Revue Zool. Afr., **9**. p. 18. Type by monotypy: *S. globosa* Witte.

1925. *Pararthroleptis* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, 1923, p. 98. Type by present designation: *P. nanus* Ahl.

1939. *Micrarthroleptis* Deckert, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, 1938, p. 166. Type by original designation: *Arthroleptis pygmaeus* Ahl.

1939. *Pseudarthroleptis* Deckert, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, 1938, p. 167. Type by original designation: ''*Arthroleptis*,'' i.e. *Hemimantis calcaratus* Peters.

1940. *Abroscaphus* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **34**. p. 82. Type by original designation: *Arthroleptis adolfifrederici* Nieden.

1940. *Coracodichus* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **34**. p. 85. Type by original designation: *Arthroleptis whytii* Boulenger.

1940. *Arthroleptulus* Laurent, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **34**. p. 87. Type by present designation: *Arthroleptis xenodactylus* Boulenger (also included is the specimen of *xenodactyloides nkukae* misidentified as *A. schubotzi* by Loveridge).

Arthroleptis xenodactylus Boulenger[270]

1909. *Arthroleptis xenodactylus* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) **4**. p. 496: Amani, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

1910. *Arthroleptis schubotzi* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 440: Usumbura, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

1954. *Schoutedenella sylvatica* Laurent, Ann. Mus. Congo, Zool., **1**. Miscellanea Zool. H. Schouteden, p. 38: Buta, Uele, Belgian Congo.

Range. Forest floor from sea level to 6000 feet in *Tanganyika Territory; Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the *Belgian Congo.

Arthroleptis xenodactyloides nkukae Loveridge

1942. *Arthroleptis xenodactyloides nkukae* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **91**. p. 427: Nkuka Forest, Rungwe Mountain, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Forest floor in the Uzungwe; Ukinga and Rungwe Mountains, southern *Tanganyika Territory.

Arthroleptis reichei Nieden

1910. *Arthroleptis reichei* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin. p. 437: Crater Lake, Ngosi Volcano, Poroto Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forests of Uzungwe; Ukinga; Rungwe and

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[270] I have compared topotypes of *xenodactylus* with topotypes (M.C.Z. 21718-21) of *sylvatica* from the original series collected by de Witte (in February, 1925) and see no justification for regarding *sylvatica* as distinct.

Poroto Mountains, southern *Tanganyika Territory and Misuku Mountains, northern *Nyasaland.

Arthroleptis poecilonotus Peters

1863. *Arthroleptis poecilonotus* "Schlegel" Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 446: Boutry, Ashanti, Gold Coast.

1882. *Arthroleptis macrodactylus* Boulenger, Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus., p. 117, pl. xi, fig. 5: Gabon, French Congo.

1885. *Arthroleptis bivittatus* F. Müller, Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel, 7, p. 671, pl. ix, figs. k-l: Tumbo Island, French Guinea.

1900. *Arthroleptis inguinalis* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 442, pl. xxvii, fig. 2: Benito River, Gabon, French Congo.

Range. Virgin forests of southern *Sudan; *Uganda[271]?; west through *Belgian and *French Congo; Fernando Po; *French and British Cameroon; *Nigeria; Dahomey; Togo; Gold Coast; *Ivory Coast; *Liberia; and *Sierra Leone to Portuguese Guinea.

Artholeptis adolfifriderici adolfifriderici Nieden[272]

1910. *Arthroleptis adolfi-friderici* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 440: Rugege Forest, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

1939. *Arthroleptis affinis* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 303, fig. 1: (Type ♀ 39 mm.) Amani, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

1939. *Arthroleptis schoenebecki* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 305, fig. 2: (Type ♂ 22 mm.) Amani, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forests of (Mbololo Mountain) *Kenya Colony and (Usambara; Magrotto; Uluguru and Poroto Mountains) *Tanganyika Territory; west to Belgian Ruanda-Urundi and the *Belgian Congo.

Arthroleptis stenodactylus whytii Boulenger[273]

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[271] Included on the basis of a not-too-well-preserved frog (M.C.Z. 25402) that I took at Mubango, Mabira Forest.

[272] Trinomials are employed because of a southeastern race (*A. a. francei* Loveridge:1953) occurring in Ruo River forest, Mlanje Mountain, Nyasaland.

[273] This montane-forest, burrow-breeding *Arthroleptis* differs from typical *s. stenodactylus* in having a metatarsal tubercle that is usually shorter than, though occasionally as long as, the inner toe; also the tibio-tarsal articulation of its forward-pressed hindlimb reaches the tympanum or, rarely, the eye. On the other hand, the lowland-savanna, burrow-breeding, *s. stenodactylus* has a metatarsal tubercle that is usually longer than the inner toe, though in juveniles it is occasionally only as long as the toe; the tibio-tarsal articulation of its adpressed hindlimb reaches only to the elbow or shoulder, very rarely as far as the tympanum.

Owing to the difficulty of separating juveniles, and the general similarity of the two forms, much confusion exists in the literature. *A. whytii* itself was a composite of the two races; *uluguruensis* was described by me owing to reliance on Ahl's advice when he said that my Uluguru frogs were not subspecifically identical with *lönnbergi* — of which I had no cotypes at that time. Now the Museum of Comparative Zoology has many topotypes of both *whytii* and all its synonyms.

1897. *Arthroleptis whytii* Boulenger, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 801, 802, pl. xlvi, fig. 3: "Masuka," i.e. Misuku Mountains, Nyasaland (restricted).

1915. *Arthroleptis lönnbergi* Nieden, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **7**, p. 361: Mombo, foot of Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

1932. *Arthroleptis stenodactylus uluguruensis* Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, **45**, p. 61: Nyingwa, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

1939. *Arthroleptis vagus* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 306: (Cotype ♂ 31 mm.; ♀ 38 mm.) Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

1939. *Arthroleptis ukamiensis* Ahl, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 308, fig. 3: (Type ♀ 33 mm.) Ukami, i.e. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Virgin forests of Usambara; Magrotto; Uluguru; Rondo and Rungwe Mountains, *Tanganyika Territory; also Misuku; Nchisi; Mlanje and Cholo Mountains, *Nyasaland; Mozambique and Chirinda Mountain, *Southern Rhodesia.[274]

Arthroleptis stenodactylus stenodactylus Pfeffer[275]

1893. *Arthroleptis stenodactylus* Pfeffer, Jahrb. Hamburg. Wiss. Anst., 1892, **10**, p. 93, pl. i, fig. 2: Kihengo, Tanganyika Territory.

1924. *Arthroleptis methneri* Ahl, Arch. Naturg., **90**, Abt. A, p. 251: Nangoma Cave, Matumbi near Kilwa, Tanganyika Territory.

1927. ?*Arthroleptis elegans* Calabresi, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. (Milano), **66**, pp. 16, 35: Ilongolo, Uadi Hoor, Somalia.

Range. Dry savanna, chiefly on the coastal plain, of *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; Mozambique; *Nyasaland; *Northern Rhodesia; *Belgian Congo.[276]

Genus **CACOSTERNUM** Boulenger

1887. *Cacosternum* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) **20**, p. 51. Type by monotypy: *C. nanum* Boulenger.

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[274] Credibly reported from the Belgian Congo by de Witte (1934), though possibly typical *stenodactylus* of which we have examples from Kanyama, B. C.

[275] *A. elegans,* described from four 19 mm. frogs, is tentatively listed in the synonymy in the hope that someone, bearing in mind the possibility they may be juvenile *s. stenodactylus,* will restudy the material.

[276] Also reported from French Cameroon and Sierra Leone by Angel (1940), possibly owing to confusion with *variabilis* Matschie.

Cacosternum boettgeri boettgeri (Boulenger)[277]

1882. *Arthroleptis boettgeri* Boulenger, Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus., p. 118, pl. xi, fig. 6: Vleis, Kaffraria, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

1887. *Cacosternum nanum* Boulenger, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5) **20**, p. 52: Vleis, Kaffraria, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

1914. *Arthroleptis schebeni* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, 1913, p. 438: Klein Nauas, Southwest Africa.

Range. Occurs in both upland savanna and arid regions of East Africa, viz. Somalia; *Uganda; *Kenya Colony; Bechuanaland Protectorate; *Transvaal; Natal (? and/or the race *albiventer* Hewitt); *Orange River; Basutoland; *Cape Province; *Southwest Africa.

Genus **HEMISUS** Günther

1858. *Hemisus* Günther, Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus., p. 47. Type by monotypy: *Engystoma guttatum* Rapp.

1863. *Kakophrynus* Steindachner, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **48**, Abt. 1, p. 191. Type by monotypy: *K. sudanesis* (*sic*) Steindachner = *Engystoma marmoratum* Peters.

Hemisus marmoratus marmoratus (Peters)

Eastern Sharp-snouted Frog

1854. *Engystoma marmoratum* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 628: Cabaceira, Mozambique.

1863. *Kakophrynus sudanesis* (*sic*) Steindachner, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **48**, Abt. 1, p. 191, pl. i, figs. 10-13: Sudan.

1882. *Hemisus taitanus* Peters, Reise nach Mossambique, **3**, p. 175: "Taita," i.e. Teita, Kenya Colony.

Range. *Sudan; Eritrea; *Kenya Colony; *Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar Island; *Mozambique; *Nyasaland; Southern Rhodesia; Bechuanaland Protectorate; *Transvaal; southeast Belgian Congo (Angola records are presumably referable to the western race).

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[277] From Kundelungu Plateau research station at 1750 metres, in Katanga, southeast Belgian Congo, Laurent (1950, Revue Zool. Bot. Afr., **44**, p. 138) has described a single 14 mm. frog as *C. lelcupi*. It is said to differ from *boettgeri* by (1) lacking maxillary teeth; (2) by the absence of markings on its hindlimbs. It is true that limb markings are present in our extensive representation of *boettgeri* from southern Africa. In East Africa, however, markings are both present (M.C.Z. 25478 — 3 ex.) and absent (M.C.Z. 25479 — 2 ex.) in a series from Kinangop Plateau (11,000 feet). In another Kinangop series markings are present in 17 frogs, absent in 3 (M.C.Z. 16104, 16107, 16109). My colleague Dr. E. E. Williams finds maxillary teeth present in all sizes of those he has examined.

Hemisus marmoratus guineensis Cope

Western Sharp-nosed Frog

1865. *Hemisus guineensis* Cope, Nat. Hist. Review, **5**, p. 100, footnote. Type in Vienna Museum: Guinea (by inference).

1882. *Engystoma vermiculatum* "Schlegel" Peters, Reise nach Mossambique, **3**, p. 175: Ashanti, Gold Coast.

Range. *Western Tanganyika Territory; Angola; *Belgian Congo; French Congo; French Equatorial Africa; *French Cameroon; Nigeria; Dahomey; *Gold Coast; *Liberia; *Sierra Leone; French Guinea; Portuguese Guinea; Gambia; Senegal.

Family PHRYNOMERIDAE[278]

Genus **PHRYNOMERUS** Noble

1847. *Brachymerus* A. Smith (not of Dahlbom:1845), Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., text to pl. lxiii. Type by monotypy: *B. bifasciatus* A. Smith.

1926. *Phrynomerus* Noble, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 237, p. 20. New name for *Brachymerus* A. Smith (preoccupied).

Phrynomerus bifasciatus bifasciatus (Smith)

1847.[279] *Brachymerus bifasciatus* A. Smith, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., pl. lxiii: "Country to the east and north-east of Cape Colony," i.e. east of Cape Province, South Africa.

1849.[280] *Dendrobates inhambanensis* Bianconi (1848), Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., (2) **10**, p. 107, pl. v, figs. 4-4a; also 1850, Spec. Zool. Mosamb., Rept., p. 26, pl. v. figs. 4-4a: Inhambane, Mozambique.

1944. *Phrynomerus bifasciatus nyasalandensis* Hoffman, Soölog. Navors. Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, **1**, p. 181, fig. 9: "Chitiala," i.e. Chitala River, Nyasaland.

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[278] The status of the African genus *Phrynomerus* has been a chequered one. In 1858 (as *Brachymerus*) it was made the type of a family (BRACHYMERIDAE) by Günther (Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus., p. 124), only (as *Phrynomantis*) to be merged in the family ENGYSTOMATIDAE by Boulenger (1882, Cat. Batr. Sal. Ecaud. Brit. Mus., p. 172). In 1931 (as *Phrynomerus*) it was given subfamily rank (PHRYNOMERINAE) in the BREVICIPITIDAE by Noble (Biology of the Amphibia, p. 538), later to be raised to full family status (PHRYNOMERIDAE) by Parker (1934; Monograph of the Frogs of the Family MICROHYLIDAE, p. 9) principally on account of its intercalary phalanges, a character it shares with the RHACOPHORIDAE.

For other ways in which PHRYNOMERIDAE differs or agrees with MICROHYLIDAE, together with a lucid tabulation of the characteristics of all African firmisternal families, see Parker (*loc. cit.* pp. 8-9).

[279] Actually appeared in December, 1847, *fide* Waterhouse (1880, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 490).

[280] Bianconi subsequently claimed that this description first appeared on February 4, 1847, in Mem. Accad. Sci. Ist. Bologna, **1**, p. 498 (a publication not available to me).

Range. Kenya Colony; Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar and Mafia Islands; south to Zululand; west to Cape Province; northwest through Southwest Africa to Angola and the Belgian Congo.[281]

Family MICROHYLIDAE[282]

Genus **CALLULINA** Nieden

1910. *Callulina* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 449. Type by monotypy: *C. kreffti* Nieden.

Callulina kreffti Nieden

1910. *Callulina kreffti* Nieden, Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin, p. 449: Amani, Usambara Mountains; and Tanga, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Usambara, Magrotto and Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Genus **SPELAEOPHRYNE** Ahl

1924. *Spelaeophryne* Ahl, Zool. Anz., **61**, p. 99. Type by original designation: *S. methneri* Ahl.

Spelaeophryne methneri Ahl Scarlet-snouted Black Frog

1924. *Spelaeophryne methneri* Ahl, Zool. Anz., **61**, p. 99: Nangoma Cave, Matumbi near Kilwa, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Eastern Tanganyika Territory.

Genus **PROBREVICEPS** Parker

1931. *Probreviceps* Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10) **8**, p. 262. Type by original designation: *Breviceps macrodactylus* Nieden.

Probreviceps macrodactylus macrodactylus (Nieden)

1926. *Breviceps macrodactylus* Nieden, Das Tierreich, **49**, Anura, **2**, p.

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[281] The western race *microps* Peters, has been reported from the Belgian Congo, Sudan and the *Gold Coast (M.C.Z.).

[282] This name, originally spelled MICRHYLIDAE by Günther (1858, Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus., p. 121), was amended and used by Parker (1943, Monograph of the Frogs of the Family MICROHYLIDAE) for the family that, following Noble, I have hitherto consistently called BREVICIPITIDAE of Cope (part). It is typified by *Rana gibbosa* Linnaeus = *Breviceps gibbosus* (Linnaeus), the only member of the family known to him in 1758.

The argument for retaining BREVICIPITIDAE advanced by Dunn (1935. Copeia, p. 108) appears to be fallacious, being based on a misconception of Parker's reasons for selecting *MICROHYLIDAE*. It is necessary only to add that the sole species included by Günther in his MICRHYLIDAE was *Microhyla achatina* Tschudi of Java.

6: Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

1928. *Breviceps usambaricus* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 251: Amani, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Probreviceps macrodactylus loveridgei Parker

1931. *Probreviceps macrodactylus loveridgei* Parker, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (10) **8**, p. 263: Bagilo, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Probreviceps macrodactylus rungwensis Loveridge

1932. *Probreviceps macrodactylus rungwensis* Loveridge, Bull. Mus. Comp Zool., **72**, p. 387: Nkuka Forest, Rungwe Mountain, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Rungwe Mountain, Tanganyika Territory.

Probreviceps uluguruensis (Loveridge)

1925. *Breviceps uluguruensis* Loveridge, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 789, pl. i, fig. 3: Bagilo, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Genus **BREVICEPS** Merrem

1820. *Breviceps* Merrem, Vers. Syst. Amphib., p. 177. Type by monotypy: *Rana gibbosa* Linnaeus.

1826. *Engystoma* Fitzinger, Neue Class. Rept., pp. 39, 65. Type by original designation: *Rana gibbosa* Linnaeus.

1830. *Systoma* Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphib., p. 205. Type by monotypy: *Breviceps gibbosus* Merrem = *Rana gibbosa* Linnaeus.

Breviceps mossambicus Peters Mozambique Short-headed Frog

1829. *Engystoma granosum* Cuvier (*nomen nudum*), Règne Animal, ed. 2, **2**, p. 112: ''Cap,'' i.e. South Africa; probably Natal.

1854. *Breviceps mossambicus* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 628: Mozambique Island, and Sena, Mozambique.

1944. *Breviceps mitchelli* Hoffman, Soölog. Navors. Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein **1**, p. 182, fig. 10: ''Chitiala,'' i.e. Chitala River, Nyasaland.

Range. Tanganyika Territory, south to Natal, northwest through Southern Rhodesia to Angola and the Belgian Congo.

Genus **PARHOPLOPHRYNE** Barbour & Loveridge

1928. *Parhoplophryne* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 260. Type by original designation: *P. usambaricus* (*sic*) Barbour & Loveridge.

Parhoplophryne usambarica Barbour & Loveridge

1928. *Parhoplophryne usambaricus* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 260: Amani, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Genus **HOPLOPHRYNE** Barbour & Loveridge

1928. *Hoplophryne* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 253. Type by original designation: *H. uluguruensis* Barbour & Loveridge.

Hoplophryne rogersi Barbour & Loveridge
Usambara Banana-Frog

1928. *Hoplophryne rogersi* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 258, pl. ii, fig. 5: Mount Bomoli, Amani, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Usambara and Magrotto Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Hoplophryne uluguruensis Barbour & Loveridge
Uluguru Banana-Frog

1928. *Hoplophryne uluguruensis* Barbour & Loveridge, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., **50**, p. 254, pl. ii, figs. 3-4: Mount Mbova, Nyange, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Range. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

LIST OF SPECIES OR RACES STILL UNREPRESENTED IN THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE

LIZARDS

**Hemidactylus albopunctatus* Loveridge	Haud, British Somaliland
Ebenavia sp.	Chokocho, Pemba Island
Chamaeleo bitaeniatus schubotzi Sternfeld	Mt. Kenya at 14,000 feet
Chamaeleo fischeri uthmolleri L. Müller	Mt. Hanang at 2,300 feet
Chamaeleo fischeri fischeri Reichenow	Mt. Nguru, Tang. Terr.
Mabuya varia brauni Tornier	Ukinga Mtns., Tang. Terr.
Lygosoma kutuensis Lönnberg	Kutu Village nr Fort Hall, K.C.
**Philochortus intermedius rudolfensis* Parker	Kaliokwell River, K.C.
Ichnotropis tanganicana Boulenger	Lake Tanganyika

SNAKES

**Leptotyphlops fiechteri* Scortecci	Duke of Abruzzi's Villa, Somalia
**Telescopus dhara somalicus* (Parker)	Ngatana, Tana River, K.C.
Crotaphopeltis werneri Boulenger	Usambara Mountains, Tang. Terr.
Calamelaps unicolor polylepis Bocage	Tukuyu, s.w. Tang. Terr.

TOADS AND FROGS

**Bufo regularis marakwetensis* Roux	Mt. Marakwet at 2500 m., K.C.
Bufo lindneri Mertens	Dar es Salaam, Tang. Terr.
**Leptopelis gramineus* (Boulenger)	Badditu to Dime, Somalia
Hylambates verrucosus Boulenger	Mabira Forest, Kyagwe, Uganda
Hyperolius albifrons Ahl	"Africa" Mafia Island, T.T.
Hyperölius albofrenatus Ahl	Tanganyika Territory
Hyperolius albolabris Ahl	Kwa Buosch or Bnorch, T.T.
Hyperolius bergeri Ahl	Uaso Narok, Kenya Colony
Hyperolius glandicolor Peters	Teita, Kenya Colony
Hyperolius guttolineatus Ahl	Tanganyika Territory
Hyperolius marmoratus eampylogrammus Laurent	Bura, 1050 m., Teita, K.C.
**Hyperolius pachydermus* Werner	Gondokoro, Sudan; also U.; K.C.

Hyperolius pantherinus (Steindachner)	Laikipia, Kenya Colony
Hyperolius quadratomaculatus Ahl	Mohoro, Tanganyika Territory
Hyperolius scriptus Ahl	Tanga, Tanganyika Territory
Hyperolius tornieri Ahl	Uluguru Mountains, T.T.
Hyperolius viridiflavus pitmani Laurent	Lake Bunyoni, s.w. Uganda
Phrynobatrachus bottegi (Boulenger)	Auata River, Somalia
Phrynobatrachus rouxi Nieden	N.W. Buddu Forest, Uganda

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

of revisionary studies or other contributions likely to be useful to anyone taking up the study of East African herpetology. Those selected have all been published since G. A. Boulenger's nine-volume series of catalogues on the collections in the British Museum (1882-1896).

Boulenger, G. A.

1915. A List of the Snakes of East Africa, north of the Zambesi and south of the Soudan and Somaliland, and of Nyassaland. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 611-640, figs. 1-3. (Still the handiest aid to an *approximate* identification of most snakes, though the nomenclature is even more obsolete than the spelling of Zambezi, Sudan and Nyasaland.)

1920-1921. Monograph of the Lacertidae. (British Museum), **1**, pp. x + 352; **2**, pp. viii + 451. (Contains good descriptions of most of the 21 East African forms, but the nomenclature is binomial; geographical races are treated either as full species or ''varieties,'' a term variously employed.)

Laurent, Raymond

1950. Revision du genre *Atractaspis* A. Smith. Mem. Inst. Roy. Sci. Nat. Belgique, (2) **38**, pp. 1-49, figs. 1-18. (This well-illustrated treatise subdivides somewhat excessively; see footnotes to pp. 296-297 of this check list regarding the East African forms.) See also G. F. de Witte and R. Laurent.

Loveridge, Arthur

1923. A List of the Lizards of British Territories in East Africa . . . with Keys for the Diagnosis of the Species. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 841-863. (Moderately serviceable where not replaced by family revisions, as listed below.)

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*An asterisk indicates that it occurs in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya Colony.

The Museum of Comparative Zoology would be glad to offer an exchange for examples of any of the foregoing 32 desiderata.

1924. Check List of the Reptilia recorded from the British Territories in East Africa. Journ. E. Africa Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc. Spec. Suppl., No. 3, pp. 1-16. (Superseded.)

1930. A List of the Amphibia of the British Territories in East Africa . . . with Keys for the Diagnosis of the Species. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 7-32. (Rather useless; as at least 40 species have been added, and some removed, since 1930.)

1939. Revision of the African Snakes of the Genera *Mehelya* and *Gonionotophis*. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **86**, pp. 131-162, figs. 1-2. (Substantially up to date; some range extensions.)

1940. Revision of the African Snakes of the Genera *Dromophis* and *Psammophis*. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **87**, pp. 1-70. (No change as regards East African forms, but some workers disapprove of *schokari* and certain southwestern snakes being treated as races of *sibilans*.)

1941. Revision of the African Lizards of the Family Amphisbaenidae. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **88**, pp. 467-524, figs. 1-53. (See footnote to *Amphisbaena* in this check list.)

1941. Revision of the African Terrapin of the Family Pelomedusidae. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **88**, pp. 467-524. (The West African *Pelusios niger* should be removed from the synonymy of *subniger*.)

1942. Revision of the Afro-Oriental Geckos of the Genus *Phelsuma*. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **89**, pp. 437-482, figs. 1-2, map.

1942. Revision of the African Lizards of the Family Gerrhosauridae. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **89**, pp. 483-543. (Now merged with the Cordylidae.)

1944. Revision of the African Lizards of the Family Cordylidae. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **95**, pp. 1-118, pls. i-xii. (See also Gerrhosauridae above.)

1944. Further Revisions of African Snake Genera. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **95**, pp. 119-247. (Deals with *Rhamnophis; Thrasops; Duberria; Thelotornis; Calamelaps; Miodon; Aparallactus; Elapsoidea* and *Paranaja*.)

1947. Revision of the African Lizards of the Family Gekkonidae. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **98**, pp. 1-469, pls. i-vii. (This revision, like its predecessors, contains keys to the species together with a synopsis of all that is known of their life history, enemies, parasites, etc.)

LOVERIDGE, A., and E. E. WILLIAMS

1957. Revision of the African Tortoises and Turtles of the Suborder Cryptodira. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., **115**, pp. 163-557, figs. 1-62, pls. i-xviii. (Together with the revision of the Pelomedusidae, Suborder Pleurodira, this covers all the African Testudinata.)

Mertens, Robert

1942. Die Familie der Warane (Varanidae), III. Taxonomie. Abhand. Senckenberg. Naturf. Ges., No. 466, pp. 237-391. (Nos. 462 and 465, the first two parts of this exhaustive treatise by a foremost herpetologist, deal with the skull, etc. etc. They also appeared in 1942.)

Mertens, Robert and Heinz Wermuth

1955. Die rezenten Schildkröten, Krokodile und Brückenechsen. Zool. Jahrb., Syst., **83**, pp. 323-440. (A check list of the turtles, tortoises, crocodiles and tuatara of the world.)

Moreau, R. E. and R. H. W. Pakenham

1941. The Land Vertebrates of Pemba, Zanzibar, and Mafia: a Zoogeographical Study. Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1940, **110** (A), pp. 97-128, fig. 1.

1942. Corrigenda and Addenda to ''The Land Vetebrates of Pemba, Zanzibar, and Mafia: a Zoogeographical Study.'' Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **112**, (A), pp. 61-63.

Pakenham, R. H. W., see R. E. Moreau and R. H. W. Pakenham

Parker, H. W.

1934. A Monograph of the Frogs of the Family Microhylidae. London, pp. viii + 208, figs. 1-67.

Pitman, C. R. S.

1938. A Guide to the Snakes of Uganda. (Kampala), pp. xxi + 362, pls. i-xxviii, col. pls. A-Q, diagrams I-II, maps. (The excellent figures and coloured plates make this work invaluable to beginners. A new and revised edition is in course of preparation as the 1938 edition is out of print.)

Williams, Ernest E., see A. Loveridge and E. E. Williams

Witte, G. F. de, and R. Laurent

1943. Contribution à la Systématique des Formes dégradés de la Famille des Scincidae apparentées au Genre *Scelotes* Fitzinger. Mém. Mus. Roy. Hist. Nat. Belgique, (2) **20**, pp. 1-44, figs. 1-61.

1947. Revision d'un Groupe de Colubridae Africains (Genres *Calamelaps, Miodon, Aparallactus* et Formes affines). Mém. Mus. Roy. Hist. Nat. Belgique, (2) **29**, pp. 1-134, figs. 1-132. (The conclusions arrived at by these authors are often at variance with those in my 1944 paper dealing with the same genera. A.L.)